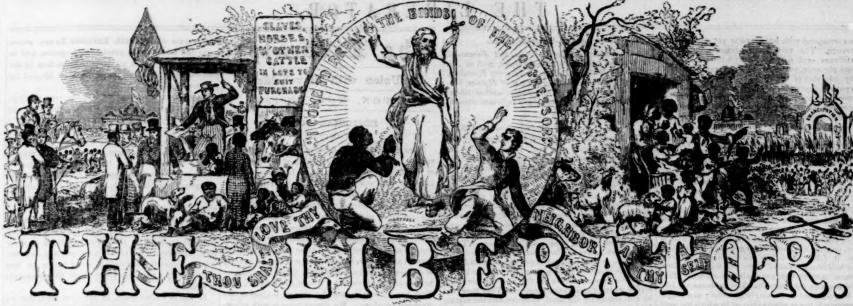
21 CORNELLS

Firsts-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. Margaittances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

I. (rost PAID.) to the General Agent. The spies will be sent to one address for TES

Filertiseneats making less than a square inthree times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, niand Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auregirans and subscriptions for the Liberator.

usedal Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis STAINS, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible] neial economy of the paper-not for WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1852.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 1140.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERE!

THE U. 4. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH BRATE

Yes! it cannot be denied -the slavehol in ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding o

mankir . It is doubly teinted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA.

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAM

actuge of Oppression.

10L XXII. NO. 48.

From the Newark Advertiser. SERMON OF THEODORE PARKER. Parker delivered a sermon upon Daniel

Velodeon, Boston, on the 31st of Oc-

Boston Commonwealth. in and previously appeared, as soon as the and the body or the dead, an article of spirit, and probably emanating from the ... The sermon performs the office of the art at Venice, in which were formerly deman same truthful charges, all the libels which festered in the secret breasts ies toward the great men of the nuthors hated, and thus hunted sions difference between the two cases le their assault upon the living; to a find bird, preys upon a corpse, bin have full justice. He has, in all likecollecting his accusations with patient any years; as long as Haman did, and There are persons who can show d then be cold again; and there are rs, and then over their repository of others' hibles, till they make them pregnant with s of sin and guilt, and quicken them to suttor has been a punctual attendant for es on the Garrison Abolition Society, and had the opportunity to extract from time to sus from the philippics of Phillips against see, and hottle it for future use. To this ter, and hottle it for future use. To this are lately added venom from another Massum. These three sweet-tempered and people, nonpproachable by all the rest of the their fierce personal malevolence against ted statesman, and for the daggers with Land two of them especially, have been long sub his reputation, form a triumvirate of mg, unforgiving personal foes, to which the the country affords no parallel. It is not aman enmity. Such is the corrupt origin

sonance of the preacher. He is of course self-styled redeemers of the black race. not so remarkable, because there are a numem; but what is singular, in persons of such to the black man, they are mostly noto-the coarseness of their natures, and the of their hearts. There are few men of sufpadence and assumption to place themselves in the office of final judge of a fellowand that one, Damel Webster. Mr. Parker secutor; he leans upon the bench, puts on 'His later life shows he had little religion— that of its lower farms—conventional devout-formality of prayer—but it in easy to be de-its lard to be moral.' 'His strength lay the religious, nor in the affectional, nor in the

shall pass over his blackguardism,-it is no of Mr. Webster, after his speech of the 7th in the Senate. Such phrases, for instance, me the boast of every vilest thing," ' foreidnapping, keeper of slavery's dogs, as-menty, gone to the grave with such a rep-a man would not wish for his offerest foe. the or Washington, copying Arnold, 'could to been worse than the conduct of Daniel shame, man! Similar abuse the as been accustomed to for the last two but not from the pulpit-not apon the recent From Mann and Phillips, from Garcison, Alrest, from some of his truculent ener from a dear friend, such as the amiable Thee Parker is. Not from one, who, in the begin-of his discourse—with tears in his hard eyes m?- entreuts the sympahis hearers, who had, no doubt, if they is paristioners, a great abundance to spare, its for their sympathies, and says he 'shall be it his judgment as teoman's love.' O, good serendi follow-mortal, how compassionate to inn, and black Dan! No symptom of bypoc-

this Theodore Parker, friend of the dead the Incodore Parker, Itlend of the way the cannot answer from his grave — 'My this hard for me to say these things. My knee is warm in my bosom still, and I hate to m.' Then he has had a mother! It is mercid that he did not feel the love toward her does toward the great shade of Webster. grant that he may never have a child to the hypocrisy. Again, continues Parker, TI morning all my days, I shall refuse to be sh, and at last, I shall lay down my gray h sorrow in the grave. O, Webster! Web-ald God that I had died for thee! When? Amentican over Jonathan, from which it is nothing to this for the first properties.

del preacher's modesty is equal to his malhis discourse, he does little else than meaof each of its faculties, and weigh his of the cold corpse with eyes suffused ated ters, and cuts up, composedly, the set with the critical scalpel, to detect ever tendency to disease or wrong. His den examination is finished, and the 'sesprepared for judgment. All this has ne, and yet he meekly says, 'It takes see greatness;' but Mr. Parker has 'Any man,' he adds, 'can measure a ny hands wide, and so many ende—but it takes a mountain intellect to the chief and the Aldrai—in other words, Webster, but Mr. Parker has spanned e inference again illustrates the speaker's Mr. Theodore Parker evidently thinks very monosyilable, I, so constantly vibrating

arker's remarkable love for Daniel Webster as in a willinguess to deify his intellect for the daming his soul. That seems to be his am. Having made that bargain in his own be does not stick to it, after all; for, when he at him by the wide of Lucifer, Cardinal Wolhall Lord Bacco, for immorality and meanness, which is been too generous, and takes back he credit he has given him for his mind. His feet was immense. His understanding was examply great; but Mr. Parker is under the newly of denying him the great reason. We are he cannot afford that favor: no doubt he would felt that he could. Mr. Webster will have to product the second of the could. The work of the product assign it It that he could. Mr. Webster was a saign it out imagination, too, for 'I cannot assign it says Theodore Parker, nor any scholarship. That is not the worst of it! Webster. Bost so down to an equality with, if not below, Godings Chase, Mann, Hale, Rantoul, Sommer and

The character of some of the influences that operated to effect the election of Pierce, may be inferred from the following article that appeared in the Sunday N. Y. Atlas, a few days before the election.

Is the growth of Boston as rapid as that of New York? Certainly not, and the reasons are obvious enough to all but fools and fanatics. New York, in the strictest sense of the word, minds her own business, turns to neither the right nor the left, and sources no expense to hudd up her interests. She

expedition, and will end in an easy victory,

It was stated, a fortnight ago, that the Adminisnow. Bos tration had ordered a war steamer to lay in the tration had ordered a war steamer to by it to be superioristic that were on the eve of embarkation. We believe the report was not well founded; but, if it were, the report was not well founded; but, if it were, governs the action of New York and other Southern and any armed vessel connected with our navy, should impede the sailing of an expedition bound for Cuba, she would find herself resisted by a force which she could not conquer. Mr. Marshal Tal-madge will be eafter find, if he attemps to impede the sailing of a Cuban expedition, that he has got

It is asked, if Spain has done anything to proroke our ire, or justify us in waging war against her island. We frankly answer, she has not; and, that we have no other right, than that which might gives, stablished in Cuba. We cannot—will not, stop nywhere short of its shores; and our desire must

It is very probable, that our people would con-ent to negotiation, if that could be had on favorable erms. They would prefer, however, possession by

right of conquest.
Conquest gives a title, which none can gainsay or dispute. It requires no nice or elaborate survey; and, when once perfected, puts an end to all dispute for all time to come. It is, therefore, a favorite policy with our people, -&c., &c.

VENALITY -- A WHIG ARGUMENT.

The Cleveland Forest City urges upon its readers the necessity of electing the Whig candidate for Congress, as thereby they would secure the privilege of becoming lackeys for 'hundreds of southern families.'

Will you allow me a corner for another sugges-Here is a part of his appeal:

baneful influence of Abolationism run into the ground, than Cleveland. Throughout the South, its thing, American Slavery? And who breathes not the

Mr. Parker sees very little to approve in any body not belonging to his abolition clique, except, perhaps, in its very opposite extremity. Carolina nullification; for the wishes he could think Clay was as honest as Calhoun. His comparison of Webster with Lord Chancellor More is execrable. Unquestionably, enormous wrongs have been stimulated by bribes. But Mr. Parker proves in his own person that injuries as flagitious may be perpetrated without them.

But we have not room for any further examination of this scaudalous production. All that can be justly said in its favor is, that under the guise of tenderness for the departed, it deals Abare thrusts throughout; that it vibrates with venous all long its tedious length, and, like a viper, quivers with malicious vigor at its very end.

Here is an article, identical in spirit and purpose with the foregoing, from the Boston Chronicle, the organ of the rum and slave-catching party in this city, of which Matthew Hale Smith is the editor:—

New York City is growing beyond all precedent, and every time we get a look at its horders we are amazed at the measure of its growth. The city has not only grown in and of itself, but its expansive life gives vitality to cities and towns far beyond its limits. Villages which but yesterday were farms and market gardens, spring into being, the source of whose life is in the business of the Island of Manhattan, and yet the city increases with wonderful rapidity. The ships, the dwelling houses, the warchouse, the store, the fancy shops, the manufactories, are all multiplying day they day. The city is enlarged at all points.—New York Express.

Is the growth of Boston as rapid as that of New

Sunday N. Y. Atlas, a few days before the election, spares no expense to build up her interests. She treiches her arms far and wide, and embraces every article, was shared largely by thousands who were thing that can conduce to her good. The isms of satisfied that with Pierce for President, there would the day find no quarter at her hands, and this, after be no fear of any check to their fillibustering schemes, all, is the greatnest sect of her success. Fannticism, if it enters her borders, has to skulk in dark
holes, and practise its unbuly rices. NATION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

It cannot be doubted, that a large majority of the people of the United States have determined that the American flag shall wave over the island of Cuba. The feeling which demonstrates this fact is not limited to any section of the United States. It predominates in the North as well as the South; and the day is not distant, when the trained bands of some bold and daring adventurers will march triumphantly from one end of the island to the other, carrying with them the banders of conquest. If the in the history of trade.

How stands the case with Boston? Very dif-

triumphantiy from one end of the island to the other, carrying with them the banners of conquest. If the Government of Spain be wise, and is disposed to save that which, if it continues the policy it has of late pursued, will be irrecoverably lost, it will, with as little delay as practicable, open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba by the Government of the United States.

'Let Spain reject all overtures for the cession of Cuba, nother year, or six months, and she will find that what she hoped to retain, has departed. It is impossible for her to hold possession of her Island a single day, if the people of the United States will its emancipation and annexation.

'There are now registered, in this City alone, some ten or fifteen thousand men, who are anxious and eager to make a descent on Cuba; and, in almost every considerable city and lown in the Union, bands of layers or smaller are no representations. This absent of most every considerable city and lown in the Union, bands of layers or smaller are no regular are negative. city, an out-and-out Abolitionist moved that when most every considerable city and town in the Union, bands of larger or smaller size are regularly organized. These men wait only a favorable opportunity, and the appearance of a leader, to march onward. Nor are they destitute of the means necessary to the consummation of their enterprise. From good authority, we learn that there are now, in the city of New Orleans, munitions of war sufficient to equip the delay. This is very evident. A year or more appearance of the thousand men, at a moment's warn-New Orleans, munitions of war sufficient to equip an army of ten thousand men, at a moment's warning. Independent of that, a large fund is deposited in that city, to be employed in a war against Cuba. A celebrated house in that city holds a fund amounting to upward of a million of dollars; and in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, the sinews of war are abundantly braced. The next attack on Cuba will be found something more than a Lopez expedition, and will end in an easy victory.

This is very evident. A year or more since, there was great excitement here, and at the since, there was great excitement here, and at the successful as to guestion of principle is that of negro emancipation in America. It is so great a disgrace to humanity, that among a people who call themselves Christian and civilized, and in a confederation which so often affect, to a very considerable extent, the well-being of our city. Had it been enforced here, the state of matters would have been infinitely worse than it is

quotation below, from a Southern Christian Advo-cate, exhibits the sentiment and feelings of a Meth-odist doctor of divinity. O! how peculiarly Wes-leyan it seems to hear one of his followers talk after

. Trouble in the Wigwam .- The celebrated novelst, the author of the best fabricated lie of the nineteenth century. * Uncle Tom's Cabin," seems to have gotten into "hot water," on account of a slander, which, it is said, the book contains against the reputo seek possession of Cuba. We want that island—
its possession to us is a matter of great consequence
—and, right or wrong, we will have it. In saying
this much, we do but reflect the popular sentiment
of the day. The condition of the Queen of the
Antilles is not what it ought to be; and, we of the
United States wish to smend it. We want those
United States wish to smend it. We want those
There is no more "balm in Gilead" than testimony United States wish to amend it. We want those are the state of the sta that Dr. Parker has haid his damages at twenty thousand dollars. Wonder if the defendant wouldn't "skill" an "Uncle Tom" to pay it, if there was one about? We guess — but, mun!

Belections.

From the Scottish Press.

UNCLE TOM' TURNED TO ACCOUNT To the Editor of the Scottish Press:

Mr. Editor—I read, with deep interest, the appeal of Mr. Somerville in your paper of Saturday last, in reference to the poor family who have been sold

Here is a part of his appeal:

'No city in the Union has suffered more from the admired it? Who has not wept over it? Who has not wept over it?

ground, than Cleveland. Throughout the South, its thing, American Slavery? And who breathes not the name is synonymous with negro stealing and fanaticum, and all this has been caused by the conduct and language of its late representative. The character and opinions of a constituency are supposed to be thing practical should come out of this. It would indeed be a pity if it should prove to be a mere essentative. Our citizens, if they would be relieved from this prejudice, must send a man to Congress who will truly represent them.

'Hundreds of Southern families would make our beautiful Forest City their summer place of residence of slaves. The inhuman system still exists; millions peautiful Forest City their summer place of residence of slaves. The inhuman system still exists; millions —leaving a thousand pleasing recollections behind of immortal beings are still in bondage; the poor them, and tens of thousands of dollars among us, but slave is still sold on the auction-block, form away them, and tens of thousands of dollars among us, but for the hateful and pernicious impressions stamped to the has given him for his mind. His sentative. Nothing would add more to the prosperat; but Mr. Parker is under the necessions will be dead that favor: no doubt he would have to the prosperation of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our city than to make it the summer residence of several hundred wealthy Southern planters. Our statements of the prosperity of our divisions of the prosperity of the

I am, yours very truly, JAMES BALLANTINE. 12 Rankeillor street.

monstrance against American Slavery. J. B.

UNCLE TOM IN GERMANY.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung has a long re-iew of Uncle Tom's Cabin, bestowing on it the ighest praise. We translate a few paragraphs:

'For a long time,' says the writer, 'we have not read a book that has affected us so deeply, or so continuously enchained our interest. We forget the bad Yankee English, and overlook the many inequalities of the style, in the profound truth to Nature which prevails from beginning to end. The Abolitionist party in the United States should vote the pather a citie grown, for a more coverful ally the author a civic crown; for a more powerful ally than Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her romance they could not have. This romance deserves the immense popularity it has attained in two hemispheres, in Eu-rope as well as in America, for it is drawn from the ife, and touches the most vital chords in the reader's

There are questions of principle, before whose ron truth all the so-called "practical" petty views which the narrowness and materialism of the age this, we say, is so immense a disgrace, that the State polluted by it, and which protects it and cherishes it by laws and institutions, sanctioned by republican representatives of the people, thereby necessarily divests itself, in the eyes of all other peoples, of the right to say any thing whatever concerning the holi-cat intercests of nations. So long as the North Amer-ican Union numbers in its confederation States where men are publicly sold to the highest bidder, and where, for the sake of miserable greed, children are torn from the arms of their mothers, and wives from the hearts of their husbands, and sold into the hands of some rich planter, -so long as in these States the whip is the means of governing a whole unhapp and despised brother-race, so long should the "glori ous Union" refrain from all ideas of intervention, from all republican propaganda. But let us beware of vehemently accusing the North American States. They are, after all, but the scions of our European civilization. The exploitation of man by man, the degradation of human beings into chattels, the perdegradation of human beings into chattels, the perversion of religion to the meanest, s flish ends, as, for instance, by using it to hinder the humane settlement of the slavery question—all these evils has the young republic beyond the ocean received from Europe. The Americans have simply developed them under the pressure of circumstances, and with the "go-a-headiness" which, in every sphere, is their characteristic, into the last degree of oppression, into absolute slavery.

. We must at last part from Mrs. Stowe and her book. We confess that, in the whole modern ro-mance literature of Germany, England and France, mance literature of Germany, England and France, we know of no novel to be called equal to this. In comparison with this glowing eloquence, that never fails of its purpose, this wonderful truth to nature, the largeness of these ideas, and the artistic fault-lessness of the machinery in this book, George Sand, with her Spiridion and Claudie, appears to us untrue and artificial; Dickens, with his but too faithful pictures from the popular life of London, petty, Balwer, hectic and self-conscious. It is like a sign of warning from the New World to the Old. Its circulation in America and in Europe is immense; in the popular theatres of London, it has already been dramatised. In recent times, a great deal has been said about an intervention of the youthful America said about an intervention of the youthful American Republic in the affairs of Europe. In literature, the symptoms of such an intellectual intervention are already perceptible.

THE CURSE OF AMERICA-A COMMENT-ARY ON 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.'

We hear Mrs. Stowe's thrilling book spoken of as We hear Mrs. Stowe's thrilling book spoken of as the work of a rabid Abolitionist, and we find the Times deprecating its exciting pictures of slavery and its atrocities. We have just met with some facts on the subject, in a work entitled 'Sullivan's Rambles and Scrambles in North and South America, which add to the many instances in which the very things which Mrs. Stowe has depicted, have arrested the attention of strangers, and filled their minds with horror. Mr. Sullivan is an Englishman, the son of a naval officer, and no Abolitionist, if it is necessary to make the deprivation of what is a title of honor, a plea for the truth of what is given:—

shim, greatest fall of all; that of Adam and Wolsey was nothing to it. An association with Lucifer scarcely worse.

Mr. Parker sees very little to approve in any body not belonging to his ababilition clique, except, perhaps, in its very opposite extremity, Carolina nullishaps, in the control of the season of the tum and slave-catching party in this shaps, in its very opposite extremity, Carolina nullishaps, the control of the season of the tum and slave-catching party in this shaps, in its very opposite extremity, Carolina nullishaps, the control of the season of the tum and slave-catching party in this shaps, in its very opposite extremity, Carolina nullishaps, the control of the season of the tum and slave excent the corn of the corn of the tum and slave-catching party in this shaps, in its very opposite extremity, Carolina nullishaps, the shaps of the same of the corn The effort may easily be carried out, and made national in its character. Let a friend of the slave in every locality, either by himself or along with a few others, commence the ffort, receive the pennies, and make the work known. No cumbrous organization is needed to complete it.

Should the suggestion meet with favor, I should be happy to call together a few of the friends of the cause, to form a committee for the purpose of receiving contributions and carrying forward the effort.

istence whatever in the slave States; for in the drawing up of legal acts, he is described as an article of property by the word 'it'; consequently, his oath is not admissible in a court of law. One of the striking features in slavery to an Englishman is P. S. Since writing the above, a preliminary meeting of well-known friends of the slave has been held, and an interim committee chosen to make arrangements for convening a public meeting, with a view of originating as effectively as possible. In Virginia, where they breed slaves largely, the Penny Offering from the Readers of "Uncle Tom" to aid the Cause of the Slave," and also a National Relation of the slave as much pains to keep up a good breeding stock, (drafting the weak and sickly ones,) as they stock, (drafting the weak and sickly ones,) as they do for south-downs or short-horns in England. The slave-dealers know the men that raise the best stock, and they go down and buy at their fairs as our horse dealers do in the north of England. You read quotations in the papers—"A good business done in strong healthy negroes with good characters, old stock rather heavy." In the New Orleans papers, every week, that "Mr. So-and-so will sell by auction, on such a day, fifty or sixty fine useful young negroes, warranted sound and free from vice," which means lying, thieving, and drunkenness. Dealers means lying, thieving, and drunkenness. Dealers buy up young promising negroes unbroken, and give them a smattering of some trade, and sell them to

From the Cincinnati Christian Press.

A NEW ERA.

With the death of Daniel Webster, and in the late election, we think we behold the close of an era in the history of our country. An entirely new scene is opening before us. Calhoun, Clay and Webster have carried down with them to the grave the world in which they lived, and of which they were the animating spirits. Their advent upon the scene of American politics marked the commencement of an era, and with their death it has closed. The late election has settled, and for aught we can see, conclusively and forever, the fate of Mr. Clay's see, conclusively and lorever, the rate of art. Cay's American system. The great idea of his life and of the party which rallied around him, belongs already to the past, and has been laid to sleep in the tomb of its originator. Calhoun, the mighty commander of Slavery's hosts; and Webster, lured like the engle the skies by the glitter of a bauble, and impaled by the southern spear; they are gone—and among all the friends of Slavery, there are none able to wear their armor.

The political drama of half a century is played

out. Exeunt owner, and the curtain falls.

The future is ever growing up in the present, had we the eyes to behold. What then is the character of the buds which are springing around us, what the characters which promise now to be soon in the ascendant? Could we rightly determine this question, we should thereby forecast the future—we could count with some accuracy the chances against and in favor of the triumph of liberty and right in the now opening scene. In the political heavens what stars are setting now, and what are those which are rising, heralds of the coming day? The South sits in her widowhood, without one great mind to lead her, as utterly bereft as fallen Jerusalem, weeping over departed greatness, glad to fawn upon a fourth-rate man of the North, if he will only save her from ruin. Within the last two years, every prominent and pledged defender of Slavery or of southern policy, especially of that true embodying of south-ern sentiment, the Fugitive Bill, has found his in-fluence diminished and his fame eclipsed as if the mark of Cain were on his brow; and at this moment every leading mind of the North, all those who are sure to influence the destiny of the country for the next twenty-five years, are strongly anti-slavery. Those who followed the fortunes of Clay and Webster have discovered, too late, that they held a bar-ren sceptre in their grasp.

'No son of theirs succeeding,' the succession is

broken, and they are laid aside.

The intellectual chieftains of the political world

are anti-slavery men, and they sway the country.

Again: the influence of every distinguished minister of the land, who a short time ago drunk so eagerly of the wine of southern abominations, is waning as rapidly as the light of a setting sun. It were perhaps invidious to name them, but the power of many once mighty is smitten with a wasting consumption, and they are already virtually gone.

The ministers of this land who are now rising most rapidly and surely to acception where they are

most rapidly and surely to a position where they will control public sentiment, are strongly and actively

control public sentiment, are strongly and actively opposed to Siavery.

The newspapers, also, which have rolled the last quarter of a century, find that their mission is nearly over. Like the New York Observer, they seem suddenly tempted of Satan into a position where, by one false step, they shatter and blot the labor of years, and a reputation painfully won. Money and support such will undoubtedly still have, but they will be read and admired by those who are passing

to make the deprivation of what is a title of honor, a plea for the truth of what is given:—

'A slave-dealer bought a slave from a plantation in Kentucky; the man was a first-rate mechanic and blacksmith, and his master only parted with him because he was 'hard up,' and with the provise that his wife, to whom he was much attached, should not be taken from him. The sum paid for him was \$1000; £200. After the slaves were taken as usual to the jail to be lodged for the night, the negro being satisform.

like a Colline steamer over a fleet of bark canoes,

not knowing they are there.

The literary and educational institutions which are most rapidly rising to eminence, are those which sympathize most strongly with the right and the true, and those which are withering and wasting away, or clinging to a sickly and dubious existence, are those which stand aloof from human liberty and a pure Christianity. Such stand with rich endowments and professors, all ready to teach, and doors wide open for students, and yet a drag-net thrown over the country catches scarce enough to sweep the silent halls.

halls.

Lastly, the great centre of this nation's power, or which is quickly to be such, is becoming more and more in favor of universal freedom with every beat

of human hearts which throng it.

God is laying, in this Western valley, the foundations of that palace where the reigning influences of this country are to dwell, and no lover of Slavery will wield a sceptre there.

From the Charleston Mercury. CALHOUN, CLAY, WEBSTER.

In that war of giants in the session of 1850—the death-warrant of the Great Three—the contrast and similation to these three great Fuglishmen, was most strikingly exhibited. It was their last and greatest gladiatorial scene, and the spectators can scarcely hope to look upon its like again in this generation. It was indeed a study to watch the different manifestations of the different men—the calm

self-concentrated energy of Calhoun, unshaken in every emergency; the ponderous strength and sul-len self-reliance of Webster; and the restless, eager len self-reliance of Webster; and the restless, eager excitability of Clay—all were exhibited in contrast and collision in that great theatre. But before that conflict was more than well commenced, one chair was vacant for long weeks; then, like one risen from the dead—wan, ghastly, with a voice as sepulchral as though it came from the tomb, the almost spectral presence of Calhoun appeared in that chamber, and his hollow voice for the last time rose in selemn warning to that Senate. And slowly Danchamber, and his hollow voice for the last time rose in solemn warning to that Senate. And slowly Daniel Webster reared his heavy form and massive brow, and responded earnestly but respectfully; and again the hollow tones of Calhoun rung back in response, until exhausted he was borne from that chamber. But Heary Clay did not speak. Another long interval from that seat towards which the face of Webster was usually turned in musing mood, and again, more wan and ghastly than before, like Samuel summened by Saul, sat in that chair what remained of the mortal frame of John C. Calhoun, a skeleton irradiated wondrously by the napthal-lamp skeleton irradiated wondrously by the napths-lamp of an indomitable soul, able to scorn and trample on bodily infirmity. On this occasion, his eye only spoke; he was too feeble even to read his speech; but while Senator Mason read it, his eagle eye, glowing with full vitality, rested chiefly on the sal-low face of Webster, intently observant and atten-tive to every word, and sadder and graver in its hue

the to every word, and sadder and graver in its luct than usual, as though the shadow resting on his great rival was reflected upon himself.

On that occasion the spectator saw but two men, Calhoun and Webster—Clay was obscured partly in their blaze. Yet a short time later, and two of the three sat in that chamber draped in black, while the chair of the third, vacant still, was draped in the same sombre covering—and, preparatory to the final parting, each said some sad and solemn words in praise of the departed, and with slow steps fol-lowed his remains from the scene of their mutual soon to be followed. For it may have been fancy, but after the death of Calhoun, it seemed to the ob-server that the step of Clay lost its elastic tread, and the solumn countenance of Webster caught an additional shadow of gloom. That removal was a warning they could not mistake, or refuse to heed. So the memory of the writer—so thoroughly have those scenes impressed themselves on the memory of the writer—so thoroughly had the three thus become identified in his mind, and their fries seemed linked together, that never after the death of one and withdrawal of the other, did the third seem in place, or surrounded by his proper environment. The spell seemed broken when Calhoun's body passed out of that door, which bound the three to the service of the country. Requissent in pace! They were great men, and patriotic men; and if two of them sinned, they sorrowed and suffered in atonement, and the sorrows and sufferings of such natures are acute in proportion to the depth and in-tensity of the nature from whence they spring. Deep suffering had left its traces on the face of Webster, care had furrowed the face of Clay, so careless in its early grace, and Calhoun's face was careless in its early grace, and Calhoin's face was graven deep with wearing thoughts. Looking back on the scenes in which they bore so conspicuous a part but a short time since, and then, like a panoramic picture, seeing both them and it fade away into blank vacuity, the reflection will force itself into expression.

What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue !"

From the Dover Morning Star.

THE OTSEGO QUARTERLY MEETING Held its last session with the church at East Merideth, N. Y., Oct. 8-10.

The churches were mostly represented. The

meetings of worship were interesting and well at-tended, and the preaching was pointed and powerful; and we trust good was done. The following pream-ble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Morning Star for publication:-

Whereas, by the Fugitive Slave Law, the people of these United States are forbidden to shelter, feed or clothe the fugitive slave, and are commanded to

assist in returning him to slavery; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we hereby record our solema determination, in the face of impending fines and imprisonment, to hearken to the voice of God rather than to the unrighteous edicts of man; to feed, clothe and shelter the hunted fugitive from slavery, and said him has all sightly means within our and aid him, by all rightful means within our power, to escape the grasp of his tyrant purener, as, in an exchange of circumstances, we should wish

him to do for us.

2. Resolved, That if there be found in our midst one being in human form vile and degraded enough to accept the office of Commissioner or Marshal under the slave-catching law, he will deserve to be branded with a mark of infamy as indelible as that

of Cain.

3. Resolved, That we heartily rejoice in view of
the numerous indications that the people of the
Northern States will not obey the law, but will tram-Northern States will have been as an unholy thing; and we call upon them, by their love for humanity and freedom, to rally in every State, county, town, and school district, to give expression to the sentiments of disgust and horror with which they should regard a statute so horribly disbolical in its objects, and so increase in its constitution.

a statute so internet in the objects, and to infernal in its operation.

4. Resolved, That in speaking of such a law, the severest language of denunciation becomes tame and insignificant—the most punderous epithets lighter

than the faintest breath of summer air—the most wartling expressions of moral indignation but a faint and inaudible whisper; and that nothing short of thunders and lightnings, storms and carthpuakes— the drend vocabutary of God himself—could give fit utterance to the righteons displeasure with which ev-ery virtuous and manly coul must feel in view of a whose turpitude is measureless and unfathoms

5. Resolved, That if in any part of the land ther shall be found a religious teacher, of whatever name or denomination, so lost to every principle of mercy and justice, so unmindful of the claims of outraged humanity, or so enslaved by a corrupt public senti-ment as to fail to lift up his voice in indignant re monstrance against this iniquitous law, of him w would say, in the language of Whittier, "find mend his heart."

D. M. MILLER, Clerk. Oneonta, N. Y., October 26, 1852.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. LETTER FROM PROF. WM. G. ALLEN

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR-I regret exceedingly that the colores citizens of New Bedford, Mass., should have taken umbrage at an extract of a letter sent by Horace Mann to the colored Convention in Cincinnati, held in January last. The resolutions recently passed by them (the colored citizens of N. B.) seem to be hasty and ill-advised; and certainly do injustice to a no ble man, who has given abundant evidence of sincer for the oppressed millions of America.

Mr. Mann believes, that as compared with the Cau casian, the African is inferior in intellect, but supe rior in sentiment and affection. Certainly there nothing terrible in this, and nothing which by means can be construed as disparaging to the Afr can race, but rather ne exalting it. The heart is king of fue head. In that better day when mere cal-culating intellect (for this is the kind of intellect in which the Caucasian excels the African) shall have only its place—and no more, the African will un-questionably stand at the head of a true civilization Mr. Mann exalts the African race above all the races not only Caucasian, but Mongolian, and others, in ser

timent and affection.

Mr. Mann also believes that independent nations of each race may be greatly improved by the existence of independent nations of other races. I believe so too: while at the same time I believe that all nations one blood, to dwell upon all the face o the earth; and that human beings who are equal in character are equal to one another. It is convenient that this world should be divided into nations, as it is convenient that a community should be divided into

Mr. Mann believes further, that there is a band of territory around the earth on each side of the equa-tor, which belongs to the African race; and that the commotions of the earth have jostled them out of their place, to which they will be restored when the terrile crimes which displaced them shall be succeeded by reason and justice. I believe so too: but differ with Mr. Mann in regarding the colored people of this coun'ry as an African race, in contradistinction from any other. The colored people of this country are essentially a mixed race. Already more than half Anglo-Saxonized, it will not take Henry Clay's two hundred years to make them wholly such. At moment, there sits at my side a young man of two-thirds Anglo-Saxon blood: now, since he is to be deignated by either the term African or Anglo-Saxon what propriety or scientific accuracy is there in calling him an African, since Anglo-Saxon blood predominates? Among the hundreds of colored people whom Mr. Mann has seen at Washington, those whom Mr. Mann has seen at Washington, those who represented in their purity the African color and features, were but a fraction of a fraction, while many, very many of the so-called colored people were as white as himself. It is by no means uncommo for travellers from the North to remark, that in pro-menading a Southern city, it is frequently a puzzle to tell, so far as complexion is concerned, who is the slave and who is the master. No one can be supris-ed at these results, who understands the character of

I repeat, I believe as Mr. Mann does, that when notions of the earth are settled, the African race will be restored to the territory of earth on each side of the equators; but by the African race, I do not mean the colored people of this country. So, also, I believe if slavery were abolished to-morrow, there would be an overwhelming tide of emigration to the South, on the part of the colored people of the Northern States, and of Canada; and for the reason that that is the soil on which they were born, and

which is congenial to their nature.

Had Mr. Mann come out point blank in favor of Colonization, it would have been well for our New Bedford friends to pass their resolutions; but as he has simply uttered a theory which, considered scientifically, means no wrong, I cannot but regard our friends as acting hastily, and even ungenerously, toards a great and noble man. Whether Horace Mann has outgrown fully the prejudice of color which he learned in his youth, I know not; but this I know, has a generous nature, and deserves to be appeached, not as we approach those whose hearts are So far, however, as th action of our New Bedford friends may be regarded as a protest against the Colonization Society, I re-The idea of going to Africa is not a one to me; but the idea of being the white man's slave or pet in Africa any more than in Ameris to me worse than horrible-it is 'terrible hor-

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM G. ALLEN.

McGrawville, Oct. 25, 1852.

We heartily assent to the tone and spirit of the letter. Prof. Allen has plainly pointed out the error of Mr. Mann. And in the case of such a man as Horace Mann, that is quite sufficient from our side. We cannot believe that Mr. Mann had the remotest ides of lending any countenance to the scheme of Colo

From the Banner of the Times.

FEMALE ORATORY.

In common with large numbers of our citizens and many from the adjoining towns, we last week had the pleasure of listening to specimens of female oratory with which we were favored by Miss ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, who spoke two evenings on the subject of Woman's Rights—and Miss Luci STONE one evening on Slavery, and the Fagitive Slave Law. The first evening of Miss Brown's lecture, the Seventh Day Baptist Church, which had been kindly granted for the occasion, was crowde almost to overflowing, below, and on the second amost to overnowing, perow, and on the second evening, sithough a pouring rain set in, about the hour appointed, an audience, scarcely, if any, less than the previous one, assembled at the same place to listen to a continuation of the subject from the

To say that she is an eloquent speaker, would be but to reiterate the nearly unanimous judgment we have heard prenounced on all sides; and we venture, that, not withstanding the subject was one upo which nothing had been publicly said, and much con servatism existed in this community, there were score of men and woman who went there filled with pre-judice, but who felt these prejudices go down, like frost-work before the clear, steady logic of her argument, while for an hour and a half at each add she held the attention of her auditors in unbroker silence. They had before them, a living witness o woman's ability and of what woman can do, give her equal facilities with the other sex. BROWN's style is unsurpassed in its way. very few gestures, and without manuscript or notes even, she stands, with faultiess propriety, and in the undaunted dignity of womanhood, utters her thoughts with a rapidity, perspicuity and grace, at once in-structive and fascinating. Her periods are well rounded; her sentences polished; and the exceeding ease and beauty of her diction as surely win the attention, as her facts and reasoning convince the judgment. Miss Brown is a model lecturer, and who had to break into new ground and con tend against the parrow views which prevail on th subject, we dare say, no person has ever visited De Ruyter in the capacity of a public speaker, who left such a favorable impression, both of her talents and her mission, as did Miss Brown.

She was followed, on Friday evening, by Miss Stone, at the Old Union Church, which was asdensely stowed as we remember to have seen it for many a year. It was a wild and dark night without; but it year. It was a wind and dark night windows, on the must have been a proud sight to here that see of upturned faces within, which greeted her there, as the arose in the desk in full costume a la Turk, which aets off the female figure with such naturalness and grace. The object to which all eyes were turned, she looked the impersonation of genus—the ideal of intellectual majesty realized. And well did her

words correspond with her singular yet picturesque appearance. The very first sentence which broke the stillness sent a thrill through the audience of mingled pleasure, awe, and subdued respect. Her mingled pleasure, awe, and subdued respect. Here oratory, like that of the ancient Tully, resembles a midnight conflagration. Its corruscations gleam out, disappear and brighten again with greater intensity, illuminating the surrounding darkness. It arouses, thrills, electrifies. Now you melt with pity, and the next moment are bursting with indignation, as with the state offert she next way the workings of the dramatic effect she portrays the workings of the slave-system and the Fugitive Slave Law applied slave-system and the Fugitive Slave Law of Her invective is keen, her sarcasm withering. could compare her eloquence to nothing but the vivid flashes of lightning which play on the black skirts of a thunder-cloud, the precursor of the tempest and storm. Her utterance is more rapid even, than that of Miss Brown; impetuous as the whirlwind, and rising higher and higher until she has nearly lost the idea with which she started, she as the moderated tones of voice which succeed these cadences, low, mellow, but distinct, deepen the effect all the more by the contrast. Her gestures are free and frequent, but surpassingly graceful; and not an unwomanly thing is observable, or to which the most refined taste could object, in her style.

It would be very difficult to institute a comparison by the contract of the

between these two young women, with the view to say which of them excels. Nor do we wish to. Both are exceedingly talented and beautiful speakers in their way, but they belong to entirely different classes of mind, though of the same generic characteristics. classes of mind, though of the same generic character; a prominent trait of which is, indomitable courage and great moral intrepidity. They are same school, Oberlin College, Ohio.

American men, instead of indulging in low, narrow and illiberal projudices against them or their cause, will be proud that they, as well as a score or two of others like them, are American Women.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1852.

X. Y. Z.

From the Dover Morning Star. PIETY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Several clergymen in Massachusetts, who were reat admirers of Daniel Webster in his lifetime, great admirers of Daniel Webster in his lifetime, have since his decease made great effort in their pulpit culogies to create for him a reputation for piety. If this were merely useless, perhaps it would become all the great distributions of the come all the great distributions. disguise, and the knowledge of his public career is almost world wide. Therefore to hold up Mr. Webno higher authority than the Constitution. itself, to make any allusion to them.

The California Christian Advocate relates an incident which recently occurred in San Francisco, showing what things are done there under cover of the late Fugitive Slave Law of that State:

On last Thursday morning, just before the sailing of the steamer Golden Gate, the usual quiet of Belden street, in this city, was disturbed by a most remarkable affair, the thread of which seems as yet shrouded in mystery-probably in the mystery of

had resided there for some time past, washing and to be used as materials for the Memoir. Mr. Web-cooking for several persons, and striving to make an ster, after much shuffling and many equivocations and character in the neighborhood. She had been a slave, however, and was brought to this country place character. And, now, his own Executors clay sometime in 1850, by Mrs. Reese, who keeps a the Law (as they understand it) at the breast of Mr. boarding house on Dupont street. Louisa lived with Mrs. Reese for one year, when, owing to causes them to stand and deliver his Letters to themselves. with Mrs. Reese for one year, when, owing to causes not necessary to relate, she left, agreeing to pay \$800 to Mrs. R. for the year's time she still owed her.—Since the passage of the State fugitive slave law. Louisa, it is said, had heard various rumors that she would be sent back to slavery. But she confided in the integrity of her old mistress, and took no pains to keep out of the way. She considered also that the reports, if from the family, were only intended to slightly the control of the way the \$800 tree handed in the reports. stimulate her to pay the \$800-two hundred, or is only inferential, to be sure; but it is an inference more, of which she had already paid, and she was rather difficult to get away from. That there may

requested to go to Mrs. Reese's early on the next not chosen precisely the tone or the formula that will morning—that is, on the morning the steamer sailed. be the most likely to exorcise them, and prevent She did not go, but put on her wash-water and was their dreaded mischief. proceeding as usual with her daily avocations, when five men rushed unexpectedly upon her, seized her, and after a vigorous resistance, in which her dress to a carriage, which was standing in the street adjacent, and drove speedily away. A Scotch wo-man who was near, witnessing the horrible plight of the colored woman, ran to fetch her another dress, but the carriage was gone, and only one or two and confounded by the circumstances, till the carriage was beyond reach. The five men were armed with revolvers. A number, ready to secure the full value of the woman to any claimant, ran to the boat, but, amid the denials, contradictions, and confusion of starting, nothing could be done. What adds to the mystery of the affair is, that no process of law was observed. So far as we can learn, no warrant was obtained, nor was the woman taken before any justice of the peace or judge of any court. It is said ow not how truly, that a certain official of the city led on the chivalrous attack.

men who had been stewards on the Golden Gate were sent back to the States on the last trip. We graphic correspondent wrote. Your readers will per suppose these were sent back according to law.

An account of another case, under the law, is given in the San Francisco Herald: FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. Justice Shepperd yes terday issued a warrant for the arrest of a mulatto woman, who was claimed as a fugitive from labor by T. T. Smith, of Jackson county, Missouri. She was brought to this country by the claimant, in 1850, and remained, together with a number of other slaves in his family, until a few months since, when she married a free negro and escaped. Her owner heard of her arrival here, and came down in search. heard of her arrival here, and came down in search. Being informed that she was secreted on board the ship Flying Cleud, he applied for a warrant, by virtue of which she was arrested and brought before Justice Shepperd, by whom, as satisfactory proof of title, she was remanded to the enstody of Mr. Smith, to be conveyed to the State of Missouri.

Monument to Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.—Subscription papers are now in circulation for the raising of funds for erecting a monument to the memory of Rantoul. This work is in the hands of a committee appointed to that duty by the 2d Congressional District Democratic Convention at Danvers. The subscriptions are limited to \$1, so that all may have an opportunity of contributing. ument to Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr .- Subscription

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE Angument. — The Correspondent discourseth wisely and willingly of sundry topics, such as Mr. Webster's Will, his Letters, his Literary Evecutors, reoster's ritt, ms Letters, his Literary Executors, also of the Corresponding Editor, of Hyenas, like-wise of himself, and of divers other matters, where-of the Reader will be more fully informed when he hath read them, &c. &c. &c.

The Nine Days' Wonder of Mr. Webster's death The Nine Days' Wonder of Mr. Webster's death and funeral is hardly over yet. It may, possibly, be kept up for nine days more—though the interest, being to so large a degree entirely factitious, is fast dving out. It is very entertaining to hear eminent Whigs (Scott ones, of course), who have assisted at some of the very Meetings which have passed the most fulsome resolutions about Mr. Webster, talk about him among friends. The contrast between the unmitigated eulogy of their public action, and thy andisguised contempt and detestation of their nearly dost the lines with white laps the sentence the unminguised contempt and detestation of their three unminguised con as if to concentrate and intensify the point, and it closes, coming like the red-winged bolt, that scathes where it falls. And then you can hear a pin drop, as the moderated tones of voice which succeed these low mellow but distinct, deepen the effect.

> week. But their courage oozed out at the palms of their hands, like Acres', and the party vote, at the State Election, was not materially damaged by their secessions; though the Temperance element pre-vented the election of some dozen of our half-hun-

rented the election of some dozen of our half-hundred Representatives.

The proceedings of Mr. Webster's friends, since his death, have afforded some entertainment as well as excited a little wrath among the lieges. You know Mr. Webster made a Will making certain provisions for his family, especially with regard to his Estate at Marshfield, (and that at Franklin, I think) which he wished to entail, after some fashion or other er. upon his heirs. Now, the Committee on the Me-morial to Mr. Webster, in their Prospectus, give the public to understand that he did not leave property enough to meet the arrangements of this testament and so they propose, by way of inducement to subcome all the world to hold their peace; but it is scriptions, that any surplus over and above what is nech worse than useless. Mr. Webster's personal necessary for his Monument SHALL BE APPLIED TO much worse than useless. Mr. Webster's personal necessary for his Monument SHALL BE APPLIED TO CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF HIS WILL! This naive proposition does not seem to have excited the en-thusiasm it was supposed it would create. Nor does it almost world wide. Therefore to hold up Mr. Webster, as many are attempting to do, as a paragon of piety, is little better than to raise a decoy light on the way to rain. It is no less than saying to the young men of the present generation, that they can live as Mr. Webster did, and yet enjoy the favor of Henven. Mr. W., during his life, often bore verbal leading to the process of the product of the present generation. But religious consists the mean a strictly business-like arrangement, while it has inordinately excited the risbilities of those that do not swear by him, as a most Heaven. Mr. W., during his life, often bore veroni testimony in favor of religion. But religion consists not in mere words or professions. The beauties of religion have been confessed even by infidels, but they were not therefore Christians, and, to repre-will hardly stand the Money Test. Certainly, his not in mere words or processor.

not in mere words or processor.

religion have been confessed even by infidels, but they were not therefore Christians, and, to represent them as truly pious, would be to reduce Christianity to a mere theory. We know not but Mr. Webster might have been a sincere penitent and a true believer on his death bed, and we are prepared to place the highest possible estimate upon every evidence which tends to corroborate such an opinion, and should be sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced if his life afforded any reason to believe that he lived a Christianian control of the sincerely rejoiced in the Money Test. Certainly, his friends would have done more wisely, had they done more wisely, had they club-hed together and done the medful have done more wisely, had they club-hed together and done the Money Test. Certainly, his friends would have done more wisely, had tian; and we would listen eagerly to an extenuation of his faults. But his private life and public acts cannot be winked out of sight, nor attributed to ignorance; and to say that he was too sordid, too whatever they may be. The Manifesto takes fo much under the power of habit, too much blinded granted, (a point, I apprehend, not yet established.) by selfish interests, too thoroughly bedazzled by that the property in letters remains in the writer, and worldly prospects, to have any clear conception of wrongs he was perpetrating, is to say that he was wrongs he was perpetrating, is to say that he was affirm, however, that even the Literary Executors no Christian. If his own word is reliable, he knew claim any legal right to demand the delivery of all Out of his letters to them, but only forbid the publication of respect to his memory, out of respect to his friends, and out of respect to ourself, we will not specify like the Subscription-paper, is not calculated to raise and out of respect to ourself, we will not specify those acts and characteristics to which we have alluded, and are heartily sorry that his admirers and luded, and are heartily sorry that his admirers and of discretion. Of course, it is not intended of discretion. like the Subscription-paper, is not calculated to raise Mr. Webster in the opinion of the knowing part of vent the publication of letters creditable to Mr. Webster, but only of those discreditable to him. It is supposed that multitudes of letters of his exist which would not reflect much honor upon his memory, politically or professionally. Strange birds might, peradventure, come pouncing down and claim certain feathers of his, on which he especially plum-ed himself, as pickings and stealings from them, unless frightened away by this Scare-crow set up by

he Sims-Commissioner.
This action of the Literary Executors is made the more racy, in his case, by the example which he him self set to the world in the matter of Mr. Justice Sto ry's Letters to him. You remember that Mr. William Story, when engaged in the preparation of his secretained, that a colored woman, named Louisa, Father's Life, applied to Mr. Webster for his Letters, onest living. She seems to have maintained a fair evasions, flatly refused to give up any, except a hand had already paid, and she was rather difficult to get away from. That there may hobring successfully to secure the balance.—
Some flattering efforts, or, more properly, decoys, had been presented, to induce her to return to the States, but she had not listened to them.

On the day before the steamer sailed, we are told, on what we consider reliable authority, that she was consider reliable authority that she was considered to go to Mrs. Researches a receively the tone or the formula that will be sheen receively the tone or the formula that will be sheen receively the tone or the formula that will be sheen receively the tone or the formula that will be sheen receively the tone or the formula that will be sheen receively the tone.

I have been somewhat diverted at the stricture which have been made, privately and publicly, on the Article on Mr. Webster's Death by your Corresthe Article on Mr. Webster's Death by your Corresponding Editor, as well as on one furnished by the same individual (as if one were not enough!) for the Liberator of the same week. While the Courier pronounced him 'a hyena' that rejoiced in ghoul-like footten and a same though the dealered the feasts, and an anonymous gentleman declared that he ought to be insulted in the public streets for them, near, who were confused the Free Soilers, whose opinions I have heard excreumstances, till the carpressed, almost all agreed in thinking them rather tame, and not quite up to the mark. The ultra Abolitionists, on the other hand, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips, and that fanatical class, were entirely satisfied with them, and thought they were stringent enough. This is my opinion, and I feel it but just to say, (although that person has given me much just cause of complaint by flagrant larcenies of my thunder from time to time,) that I do not think I could have done the business better myself. Having said thus much for him, I would request your renders to official of the city led on the chivalrous attack.

Another matter of mystery is, Mrs. Reese, the proper person and claimant (or her daughter) to move an arrest according to law, assures a friend of ours that she neither knew of nor authorized the arrest.

Under the State forgitive shearly law is the state of the st Under the State fugitive slave law, two colored or words to that effect. Now, it was not the 'pathor of the absurd,' but the bathos,' of which your callwe the importance of having my text in its purity as it will save them trouble when taken by the thros

by my Literary Executors.
Politics stand rather oddly here, just now. members elected to the Legislature are just about tied, and the election, week after next, will decide who shall rule over us next year. There would be ought to be 'put down;' as Sir Peter Laurie proposed to 'put down' suicide. The Conlitionist posed to 'put down' suicide. The Coalitionists however, are very sanguine of success. Whatever happens, you may rely upon having a trustworthy his torian to hand down the events to the latest posterit I have only room to add, 'HURRAH for Judge Paine Slavery seems not to have devoured all the Judge quite yet .- p. Y.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, NOV. 26, 1852.

> EDITORIAL TOUR. [CONTINUED.]

After spending a few days, in the most agreeable

nanner, at Northampton, partaking of the hospitality of our long cherished friends, E. I. Hammond and lady, we took our departure from that romantic re- ny against popular iniquity. The number in attendgion on the 20th ultimo, and in the afternoon of the ance was to us very encouraging, and the attention same day, found ourselves in the city of New York, in equally gratifying. the immediate vicinity of which we remained until the following Friday. How sudden and jarring the contrast from the charming quietude and entrancing scenery of the country to the noise and confusion, the turmoil and uproar, the splendor and squalid poverty of the great American Babylon! Of all the cities we have ever visited, on either side of the Atlantic, New of God. York has uniformly excited within us feelings of the strongest repulsion. We always enter it with reluctance, and leave it with delight. Accursed city ! abandoned of God, and utterly controlled by a satanic spirit! - the central point of all that is lawless, mobo- from our confinement in the Baltimore prison. How cratic, licentious and demoniacal in the land !- the great mart of Mammon, where gold is sought at the have transpired in this land since that period, in resacrifice of all that belongs to manhood and the prin-ciples of justice, and at whose shrines a vast multitude of idol-worshippers throng, with a moral debasement of soul incomparably more desperate than that which characterises the miserable devotees of Juggernaut in India! - the pandemonium of demagogues, swindlers, ruffians, and rogues of every description !a city which indeed preserves the forms of government, but in which all the safeguards of personal security and public honor are overthrown !- a city in which freedom of speech has long since been cloven down, or can be exercised by the uncompromising friends of impartial liberty only at the imminent peril of their lives !- a city crowded with churches, dedicated in solemn mockery to the worship of God, and with public halls which may be readily obtained for the vilest purposes, yet not one of them all can be hired for the use of the American Anti-Slavery Society, lest it should be torn to the ground, and a bloody riot be the consequence, under the leadership of such model 'patriots' as Isaiah Rynders and his infernal compeers, whose sway is absolute !- n city which is fitly represented by the ' New York Observer,' so justly branded by Gerrit Smith as the wickedest journal in the whole country,' owned and edited by the lineal descendants of those who stoned the prophets, preferred Barabbas to Jesus, and put the apostles to an ignominious death, all for the glory of God,-a journal, which, from the commencement of the anti-slavery struggle to the present hour, has unremittingly as. grand fact, that that condition of the brain, in which sailed it and its advocates, by every weapon of malice, falsehood and jesuitism, being 'instigated by the trol the action of the brain, is that condition wherein devil' thereto, and studiously endeavored to debauch the brain may act without the mind; and, being the the conscience of the nation, not only so as to make representative organ of the mind, it may play its parts it reconciled to the 'sum of all villanies,' but satisfied upon the stage, as if it were indeed governed by the that slavery is divinely instituted !- a city also as powers of the mind, when, in fact, it is acting entirefaithfully represented by the Journal of Commerce, ly under the influence of a physical irritant.' There which not only improves but industriously manufac- are serious difficulties attending the various solution tures opportunities to ridicule, misrepresent and vilify all who are earnestly striving for the abolition of or spirit. If any one can reconcile or overcome them the slave system,—the mercenary organ of the com- all, it seems to us the author of this 'Philosophy of mercial interests, the panderer to slaveholding patron. Mysterious Agents ' evinces an ability to do so, as far age, and whose editor has no competitor to fear in the as he has proceeded with his facts, arguments and arena of religious scoundrelism, excepting the editor of the Observer !- a city whose incarnation of selfish- link he is manufacturing a chain of demonstrative ness, rowdyism, profligacy, and devilism in all its Pro- evidence that cannot easily be broken. The idea of a tean shapes, is to be found in Bennett's Herald, the most widely circulated, most potential and most lucrative journal in the land-a sheet edited with satanic tact, under the guidance of a man whose conscience is seared as with a hot iron, who deems it the only thing worth living for to 'scatter firebrands, arrows and death,' and whose tremendous power is wielded to hurry this nation down to irretrievable damnation, as its 'manifest destiny'!

Farewell, thou modern Nineveh! To thee, as to thy ancient prototype, may be addressed the language of the prophet: - ' Wo to the bloody city! it is all full of lies and robbery; the prey departeth not; the noise of a whip, and the noise of the rettling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. . . . Because of the multitude of the whoredoms of the well-favored harlot, the mistress of witchcrafts, that selleth nations through her whoredoms, and families through her witchcrafts. Behold, I am against thee, saith the Lord of hosts; and I will discover thy skirts upon thy face, and I will shew the nations thy nakedness, and the kingdoms thy shame: rampart was the sea, and her wall was from the sea? Ethiopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite; Put and Lubim were her helpers. Yet was she carried away, she went into captivity.'

Our trip from New York to Philadelphia was a pleasant as a faultless day could make it, some beloved friends from Long Island bearing us company, on that city by one Lemmon to be free, the Journal of delphia has its share of rottenness and guilt, and within a few years has acquired an infamous reputation for the multitude and desperate character of its riots,—having taken its first lesson in the burning of Pennsylvania Hall,' a new and noble edifice, dedicated to Liberty, Virtue and Independence. Still, externally, how broad a contrast to New York is presented by it! How uniformly straight and wide its streets! what universal and unmatched cleanliness! Now, be it remembered, that if this 'unfortunate' and how equal the distribution of its population! how yet most lucky Lemmon had brought the same num methodical and orderly are all its business transactions! what an absence of the tumult and uproar of them as his property, he would have been seized as its great rival! Every thing is on a liberal scale; pirate, and publicly executed, if the law of the land every where comfort is visible; though wealth is more had been duly enforced. Morally speaking, there abundant here than in New York, it is far less ostentatious. The city is, on the average, much better built than the 'commercial emporium,' though it has not so many costly and stupendous edifices. Since our last visit, however, a new and more imposing style of architecture has been adopted; and by the pearance, indicate a lack of good taste and a want of we somewhat prejudiced by our New England usa-

We gladly accepted the proffered hospitality of our under whose roof, for the last twenty years, we have sign. uniformly been welcomed with a kindness which no language is adequate to describe. Their countenance and support were extended to us at a time when we cherish almost a filial love and the most profound veneration, and can sincerely say that we regard the

in the cause of the slave, BENJAMIN LUNDY, whose name and labors ought never to be forgotten, and to whose memory justice yet remains to be done by the publication of his memous in a shape adapted for popular circulation.

On Saturday evening, we had the rare privilege extended to us of occupying a pulpit, to plead the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction' but this was owing to the fact that it was in the . In cependent Chapel ' in Thirteenth Street, whose pastor (Henry D. More) is animated by the spirit of reform, having gathered around him a small congregation which is struggling to maintain a consistent testimo

On Sunday afternoon, we again lectured on the same subject before a very intelligent and crowded audience in Franklin Hall, our aim being to show how 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' and that the worldly interests (so called) of every people are best promoted by a rigid adherence to all the commands

It was in Philadelphia, in the year 1830, that we gave our first public lecture against American slavery, earnestly advocating its immediate and uncondition abolition. We had at that time just been liberated many and how startling have been the events that gard to the anti-slavery movement ! What frightful developments have since been made as to the utter corruption of the whole nation! 'Through what new scenes and changes must we pass?' Enough that each day brings its own responsibilities and duties; and as these are faithfully performed, the future is properly cared for, if not entirely made plain.

We reserve, for another number, some account of the anniversary at West Chester, and other refreshing incidents that occurred during our visit to Eastern Pennsylvania-a visit crowded with pleasurable reminiscences, to which memory will cling as long as its functions shall remain unimpaired.

Philosophy of Mysterious Agents, Human and Mundane : or the Dynamic Laws and Relations of Man. Embracing the Natural Philosophy of Phenomena, styled 'Spiritual Manifestations.' By E. C. Rogers. In Five Numbers-No. II. Boston: John P Jewett & Co. 1852.

This number, in point of ability, candor and scientific research, is worthy of the same commendation that we bestowed upon the first. One half of it is devoted to a rigid analysis of the phenomena attending the 'Spiritual Manifestations,' and a severely logical attempt to prove that they are not the phenomena of mind, but of the brain without the mind. The reader is desired 'to keep in view the following the conscious, personal, identical me is not free to condeductions. His style is clear and terse, and link by direct personal and certain correspondence with our departed friends is very pleasant to us; and, philosophically, we see nothing of absurdity clinging to it, But we desire more light and more proof, and will thankfully receive them from whatever quarter they

THE MACROCOSM AND MICROCOSM; or, the Univers without and the Universe within : being an unfolding of the Plan of Creation and the Correspondence of Truths, both in the world of sense and the world of soul. In two parts. By William Fishbough-Part I. The Macrocosm, or the Universe without. Fowlers & Wells, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

This is a volume to be read slowly, intelligently, thoughtfully. It embodies a great amount of information, skilfully arranged and industriously acquired, in addition to the peculiar views of its author, who, it will be remembered, was specially connected with the publication of that voluminous and most remarkabie work of Andrew Jackson Davis, entitled 'Naand I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a gazing stock. . Art thou better than populous No, that was situate among he evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the man the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the evidently brings to his task a free yet reverent he will be the standard of the standard of the standard of the sta spirit, and a love for the truth, lead where it may We commend his book to the attention of all, especially to independent thinkers and honest inquirers.

> SYMPATHY WITH OPPRESSORS. As soon as th righteous decision of Judge Paine, of New York, was rendered, declaring the seven slaves brought into Commerce (true to its villanous instincts) gave a long and agonizing howl of sympathy for the haffled alaye holder, and proposed that an 'indemnity fund' of should be raised by private subscription, and given to Mr. Lemmon. As a sop to the Southern Cerbe ber of slaves from Africa into New York, and claimed no difference whatever between the two cases; and, therefore, he and those who have come to his aid a much deserve to be hanged, as though they had fra ternized and co-operated together on the coast of Guinea.

COMPLETION OF THE COURSE. The annual cours substitution of sand-stone for marble, a more agreea- of lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Soble variety is presented to the eye-though nothing ciety was completed on Sunday evening last-the can surpass in neatness and beauty, the marble fronts concluding lecture having been given by the Editor and marble door-steps which every where abound. of the Liberator. A highly intelligent audience filled To the eye of a New Englander, the white wooden the Lyceum Hall to overflowing; and though the lecshutters so universally in vogue, appended even to the turer unavoidably came in conflict with some of the most costly dwellings, giving them a shop-like apance, yet a more attentive and respectful hearing fitness. Venitian blinds, however, are slowly coming could not be desired by any speaker. It is gratifying into fashion, a single glance at which, in comparison, to learn that this course of lectures has been emiis sufficient to secure a verdict in their favor. Or are nently successful in every respect; and that, netwithstanding eight lectures have been delivered consecutively on the one subject of slavery, there is a strong popular desire to have either an extension or a renew early and steadfast friends, James and Lucreria Mott, al of the course. This, certainly, is an encouraging

ANOTHER TRUE WITNESS. The last number of the Anti-Slavery Standard contains an admirable Sermon friends were 'few and far between'; and the debt of on 'The Blind Guides,' preached before the Central gratitude we owe them admits, alas! of no liquida- Society, at Lynn, Mass., on Sunday evening, October tion. They had been actively engaged in the work of 31st, 1852, by SAMUEL JOHNSON. We shall copy it emancipation long before our eyes were opened to entire next week, carefully revised and corrected by behold the enormities of the slave system. They had the author. Mr. Johnson is a man who believes he nothing to learn from us; we had much to learn from has a soul to care for, a heart to be kept alive to all them. Our early acquaintance with them was one of human sufferings, a mind which ought not to be in the most fortunate events of our life. For them both bondage either to old creeds or modern usages; and so he gives free utterance to his own convictions of right and duty, like a faithful witness for God, and concentrated scorn and malice of our slavery-cursed joyfully takes his place among the proscribed in our land as dust in the balance, when weighed against day for righteousness' sake. Intellectually and mortheir confidence and love. They were also the friends ally, he is in a process of vigorous development, and and benefactors of that early and indomitable pioneer, will make his mark upon the age.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION—AGAIN The concluding portion of Joseph B to Elizabeth Wilson occupies a large last page. It will be read with as the first. The objections of E. W. to his vie Bible are fairly recapitulated, and answe -with what success, each reader will dee self. How the first portion was reliabed by subscribers in a town not forty miles distant lowing letter (which we print verbating

Dear Sir.

Having been a subscriber to the Libs
two years, my great reason for taking to
for its opposition to that great evil, will
I understand is tear down all gove churches which prevents the enance slave in the world more particularly held in this proffsed land of Liberty ject to take that paper as long as it had not undertaken to published at and absurd notions as has been w wright, J barker and others it continue to do a great injury to cause. I have read the last reply E. Wilson, and it is false as well shame that such lying sentiments at that paper. I have heard its edito ferent ideas than that of damning all ideas I ever saw or heard at all ideas I ever saw, or heard adva-being, even the Pro Slavery ideas they are, I would much prefer then they are, I would much prefer them to has lowered the paper in my estimation myself no longer a subscriber as long to be the medium for such sheer would be obliged to you if you will would ask as a friend to the Anti-discontinue the publication. would ask as a friend to the Anti Si discontinue the publications of such h hood as has been published in quite an rators for I believe that you will hee subscribers that you have here. On been a subscriber to your paper almost mencement says he is getting weamed if mencement says he is getting weaned from and another says if the continuation of Bible sentiments he will stop it, who wi-firm believer in Mr. Garrisons in ta-for abolishing slavery, it has not in ta-for abolishing slavery, it has not only car liberally and troubles from my friends. beliver in the principles of Right and Je as already been pul belive it is the great work of Satan, to such ribalry I would consider very a shall not undertake it.

Yours for Truth,

Now, we must candidly tell this subscriber, that needs to be rectified in his grammer, his orthogn his punctuation, (these are comparatively triding e rors,) and in his temper. His charges sgainst Just Barker are as ridiculous as they are almoire. To ense that fearless seeker after truth, of publish · lying sentiments' and advacating 'dan hellish ideas ' in his reply to E. W., is to deal in g language of the gutter. That portion of the reply which this subscriber particularly objects, we think was a model for disputants-fair, manly, and without the slightest evasion or equivocation. This we se as a matter of justice; and we say further, that the grounds on which J. B. bases his objections to ce tain portions of the Bible are creditable to his more nature; but whether he correctly understands or in terprets certain passages is an open and a very differ ent question.

It is very strange, and indicates extraordinary st pidity, that this excited subscriber should have taken the Liberator for the space of two years, and yet m discovered till now, that it allows (and means to low) both sides of every question to be fairly and it partially discussed in its columns. He is perfect willing, it seems, that his side should be vindicated great length in the paper, by E. W.; but if we allo the opposite side the same privilege, then he ish consider himself no longer a subscriber'! Vo well; he may run-and so may the other man 'says he is getting weaned from the paper'; and we lose ' most of the few subscribers' we have in hi place, and a thousand more like them, we shall me tain FREE DISCUSSION until we have not a shot left the locker; and then we will go down exulti with our flag nailed to the mast-head.

PARKER PILLSBURY. The following merited tri to this unwearied and powerful advocate of Line FOR ALL, we find in a letter from C. S. S. Griffe another devoted friend of the cause, published in Ohio Bugle, and dated 'Litchfield, Nov. 7, 1852';

On Tuesday, the day of election we parted a pany with Mr. Pillsbury in Cleveland, he thereto the cars for Buffalo, on his way to his home in the cars for Buffalo, on his way to his home Hampshire. For three months past, he has with us most ardently and effectively to pre we consider the best means for the abolition ry—and at no time since the organization of A. S. Society, has such labor been more more successfully bestowed. The general consequent upon a Presidential election, male cessary for us to stand firm and unwavering. tent to sustain us against the tent to sustain us against the seductive in politics and politicians, even though in a theirs, they most carnestly implore our a superiority of moral over political action for therance of moral reforms. Mr. Pilisbury thappily shown, as all can testify who have be mitted to listen to his lectures; and through port and good report, uninfluenced by the ancensures or complaints of religious or political action of the property of t our banner triumphantly aloft, without and without compromise, proclaiming, with Slaveholders, in Church or State."

BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE. The follow are the Contents of No. II. of this new journal

American Slavery an English Question. Hous-The American (Presbyterian) Chui LITICAL -Sketch of the Political Parties of the Es States: The Anti-Slavery Specches of Charles ner and Horace Mann in the American (How an Englishman may regard Slavers, St TIONS-Bibles for the Slaves ; A Fugitire Preschi One of our Mastera; A Slave Hunt in a Free Sta Cold Comfort for a Bercaved Slaveholder; lt tional Copyright; Pro-Slavery Literature; ny of an Irish Traveller; A Field Hand Shot; Slaveholder's Wager; Genuine Letter of Advice an American Slave Trader to his Correspond New Orleans ; An American Bill of Lading ; Slattl as painted by a Slaveholder. POETRY-Retrospect and Repentance.

REV. MR. PARKER AT THE NEW MICHIE HALL Yesterday, (says the Commonwealth of Monday,) Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society of this under the pastoral charge of Rev. Theodore l occupied, for the first time, the new Music Hall, w has been rented for their use, one service per Selb at the rate of \$1200 per annum. The vast and sa tuous hall-floor, balconies and orchest ly packed, probably presenting the largest cons tion ever convened within walls in this city wards of five hundred people went away, un obtain seats. In a discourse of an hour's durating eloquent preacher, with equal truth, faithfull learning and feeling, described the 'funcminister, showing that to him was committed, great measure, the welfere of states as well as a ocial virtue as well as individual happiness, as direction of the great mass of the people into the of justice, humanity, and a practical Christian

MEYER'S UNIVERSOM. Vol. I. Part IX. Tot gravings are the following, with the accomp descriptions:—The Bosphorus from the Engine Desert Rock Light-House (coast of Maine): The firaldi in Sevilla, Spain; Teheran in Persia. Part X. The Tomb of Washington; Mount Est

and Catania; Brescia in Italy; Birmingham. All the engravings are admirably exec 25 cents a number. For sale by Redding & Co., S. Street. To all subscribers of Vol. L, a most significant premium plate, engraved on steel, size impe Jack in Office, after the celebrated picture of Jack seer, will be delivered gratis with the last part of the one most of the few One man who has me of the few One man who has me of the the com-tion of each Anti-who with myself at in earry the plans ally cause me to give iends, still a strong and Justice. Such 25 the Scripture n. As for replying for follish, there subscriber, that

rges against Josep re abusive. To m ruth, of publish ., is to deal in the tion of the reply t objects, we think manly, and without tion. This we say y further, that the objections to ce itable to his mora and a very differshould have taken years, and yet r (and means to al-

or, his orthograp

ratively triffing

to be fairly and im-. He is perfectly ald be vindicated r .; but if we allow ge, then he shall he other man w the paper'; and it em, we shall me ve not a shot left in down exultingly ead. ing merited tribut dvocate of LIBERT m C. S. S. Griffing

Nov. 7, 1852':ast, he has labor tryinciples are particularly in a crisis ore our aid. The action for the furcillabury has most tho have been period through evil roby the anathemas, as or political enethren, he has borne through evil roby the anathemas, as or political enethren, he has borne through even ming, "No Union State."

The following new journal:-Question. Ranian) Church. Porties of the United merican Congress, Slavery. SELEC Fugitive Prescher; nt in a Free State ; veholder; Interna ernture; Testimo-Hand Shot; The tter of Advice from Lading : Slavery. THY-Retrospection

NEW MUSIC HALL

of Monday,) the

Theodore Parket

Music Hall, which ervice per Sabbath. The vast and cump-hestra—was denselargest congressen this city. Ip t away, unable to nour's duration, the ruth, faithfulness, theretions of the · functions of the s committed, in a s as well as souls, happiness, and the cople into the paths art IX. The enthe accompanying

om the Euxines Maine); The Gi Persia. ton; Mount Ema mingham. executed. Price dding & Co., State L, a most superb

size imperial folio. picture of LandNOS THE BIBLE SANCTION SLAVERY?

New GARDEN, (Ohio,) Nov. 14, 1852. ion, as is well known to all abolitionists, ust upon the anti-slavery platform from ing of the movement. The very first obscross your path, when you first struck en across immediate emancipation, was gional and immediate emancipation, was you declared alayery to be a sin in itself; wrong, that no power could make right; ecause you did so, you were accused of absolute authority of the Christian's creed, Slaveholders and their allies, in Church id the Bible sanctioned slavery; you and rs, almost without exception, quoted it, ondemnation of oppression of all kinds. lible, in various places, condemns all opertain, in spirit, in principle, and by di-It is full of the direst denunciations

essors of all kinds. As none deny this, I all quotations. Is it equally certain that ession, even to holding and using men as It creates no sensation for nine tenths of es and church members of the country to for twenty years ago, nine out of ten of did say that, as you know, and all know; but jonist attempt to show that the Bible appression, and instantly many kind and true hearts are shocked by it. Even those ment since, quoted the book to sustain slatum around and bitterly reproach you as foing what they had just done. I do wish med exponent of the Bible, who denies that e sanctions oppression, would tell us what or means :- 'If a man smite his servant aid with a rod, and he die under his hand, the shall be surely punished. Not-, if he continue a day or two, he shall ashed; for he is his money.' No matter the words ' servant and maid' mean slaves; ght whip another to death with impunity. was his money. No matter what relation ed by the words, " he is his money; " a man ed to whip his servant or his maid to death y, breause he was his money. (Ex. 21:) and the passage is prefaced by the expresand Gud spake all these words, saying.' If a d another, not his money, he was 'surely to esth;' if he smote one to death who was he was not to be counted guilty, nor pun-Then what is the difference, whether he e the smiting is going on, or a few hours

On this act be reconciled with justice and b there my power in the universe that can ust; or that can make us feel it to be just, if s ourselves, our wives, husbands or chil-The idea that a God of justice could authorun to whip a fellow-being to death, because he money, ' his servant or his maid '; and that he make the question of guilt or innocence, turn on the two points; (1), Is he your ' maid or ing was going on, or a few hours after it? is utshorrent to our idea of the divine nature. Yet receive the Bible, as a whole, as the word of are obliged to seek to reconcile such treatment nan beings with justice and humanity, and with nature of God. No wonder this nation is a nation promisers; a fundamental article of their faith s then to seek to reconcile ' smiting servants and to death,' because they are money, with jus

ion in some others it sanctions it, and thus con contradictions in fundamental morality. We deny that the smiting of servants and maids to cause they are money is unjust and cruel, or oust admit that THE BIRLE ERRS When it says God the words above quoted.

lible says God directed the Jews that they buy men and women of the heathen to be their and their children's bond-servants and bonds for a nossession for ever: but that he forbade buy and hold Jews in this manner. Is this Did He who is justice and love ever authorise buy and hold men and women in bondage for Did an impartial God ever thus distinguish his children, authorising some to be bought med into bond-men and bond-women for ever, forbid others to be so treated? Who will come and and attempt to reconcile such partiality and estment with the Paternity of God and the ternity of man? The Bible errs when it attributes deeds to God.

is said to persons held as slaves under the laws rece and Rome. The Bible errs. No slave, as a can owe any service or obedience to his master. ist and most sacred duty of a slave is never to y command, or comply with any request, adsed to him as a slave, no matter from whom it is. No command or request was ever addressed man being as a slave, as 'money' or 'chattel,' sy being or beings that are just and good. It is ity of all slaves to give no heed to any demands hem, whether made by individuals, by constasherifs, governors, presidents, courts or Con-Slaveholders, as such, have no rights: not the right to eat, to see the sun, to breathe the ive. As a slaveholder, no man can have any sor rights; as a slave, no man owes any obeany being or thing. The first duty of a due to himself and his God, is, to cease to be a The first duty of slaveholders is, to cease to

les the Bible sanction Slavery? Is this a true avery issue? It is, and has ever been so reled. In this nation, it has been made the great vially by slaveholders and their abettors. It at do to say it is a legit mate anti-slavery quesmly when argued in the negative. If it is legitslavery to argue the negative, it must be so ague the affirmative. It is as proper to assert in avery meetings and papers that the Bible does oppression, as to say it does not. In my t, it matters not what the Bible says. Slavewident wrong. When opposed to slavery. the agrees with self-evident truth; when it oppression, it is opposed to self-evident th, and is itself a self-evider nt falsehood.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ACROSTIC.

BY THE OLD COLONY BARD. The way of the transgressor is hard." by years of Mr. Webster's life were spent i tal; and it would therefore be hard to claim what everybody knows he had not. He was int - Washington Corr. Tribune.

Dark and dismal is the way, Awful shadows shock my soul; Not one bright, one cheering ray; laward grief's rough billows roll. Evil! thou hast been my good-Lost, the ground where strong I stood.

Wee has settled on me now, Every earthly hope has fled; Broken-hearted, low I bow; tow's sea o'erwhelms my head. Time, with me, has ceased its flight; Every sense feels chilling blight; lined, lost in starless night.

GRREAFONDENTS. Communications from Dan-Foster, Giles B. Stebbins, Sarah D. Fish, and A. d Wood, are on file for the earliest insertion. The bars been a very agreeable and successful one.

RANDOM THRUSTS. BY SHARPSTICK.

Chemistry has revealed, among its thousand wonders, the presence of no inconsiderable quantity of iron in the blood of human beings. There probably flows through every slaveholder's veins enough of this metal to make a symbolic fetter of. Does this sound like an extravagant guess? Please remember that every drop of the sanguineous fluid in one of those oppressor's systems has to be collected and distributed by an iron reservoir, miscalled a ' heart.'

The Whig party bears numerous marks of a speedy removed by the relentless hand of death; and it has rally for having long since been cast aside. When poor old Whiggery comes to be laid under the sod side its ancestor, Federalism, I would write its epitaph thus, on a brass plate affixed to its coffin of Southern cotton-wood :- Died of obstructions in the digestive organs, from eating its wen hard words the Practical Christian, as the readiest way of getting against military chieftains and slaveholding aggres-

If there is 'no higher law than the United States Constitution, what means such an incessant clamor do not, for a moment, suppose the News intended to in twenty-five thousand churches about the necessity misrepresent the views and feelings of Mr. Foster, but and a blasphemer of what they call God's of the Christian religion? Why don't Drs. Dewey, we feel very confident that he did not express the Sharpe, Waterbury, Joel Parker, and the other com-romising priests, drop the Bible as a fountain of Horace Mann, though, as between the three canditruth, and go to what they say is the genuine and dates for Governor, he doubtless felt and avowed a only 'holy well' of instruction, the Constitution? preference for Mr. Mann. Miss Stone has certainly Why don't they take their texts from the Constitution, write trac's explaining the Constitution, urge criticism of the Practical Christian :the duty of studying the Constitution, and get up missionary societies to spread a knowledge of the Constitution? Is it not of immense importance to have the truly correct and perfect teacher of moral and political duties furnished to and understood by every family in the nation? Those priests and politicians who declare the Constitution to be the 'highest law' out for men as citizens, and yet who bawl the praises of a certain ancient book that they say must be believed on pain of damnation, are engaged in a mise-rably shallow game of humbug, one way or the

> Judge Paine's decision, giving freedom to eight Virtics. If slavery could only be re-established in the others, and we may safely count upon 10,000 votes, Empire State, and a huge, brisk market for human beings a-going under the windows of that devout ed-

> Don't they know that from their hostility to a really we learn from other sources that such is the fact,—wise and proper law our 'blessed Union' will be put we think it his duty to make his position more genin peril once more, and may even commence eracking to pieces, for the thousandth time? And that then a her, but wonder somewhat, as do others, at her fresh cement will have to be prepared and applied, of the only substances that can hold the national fabric yet convinced that we can go to the ballot-box, and ants? And that this proceeding (the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Bill) will create, wherever it takes heretofore have stood with us in this particular, have place, a host of reckless abolitionists, who will fall to making new cracks in our terribly frail Union, and have been led to change their opinions and practices

greatly promote that desired state of affairs by doing two things :- 1st, Stopping their own noise; and, 2d, Kicking their gag-rule out of the way. For one, I like agitation where there is wrong. It is God's mode of curing evil, as I intend hereafter to show. But those cowards and numskulls who dread the least stir and turmoil, can vastly diminish the amount thereof on this slavery question by simply keeping still about it themselves.

MORE IDOLATRY.

PORTLAND, Nov. 17, 1852. DEAR GARRISON :

The last of the great farce of empty display of American hypocrisy is now coming off, and this city is hung with black, intermingled with white, to de honor to the memory of the great New England apostate. It is fitting that occasions should occur when men may throw off shame, and expose their true characters. I affirm, that in view of the last great public acts of the Ahitophel of New England Whiggery, every man who lends himself to the performance of this pageantry furnishes the strongest reason for believing, that had he occupied the same position as the great Rejected, he would have done the same things, and felt less Ipswich, Lawrence, Newbury and Topsifeld, in Essex remorse for the crime than for the disappointment that followed. Even professed anti-slavery men are debauched by this idolatry. 'Are not they that eat of the sacrifices partakers of the altar?"

mer days, and that they mourn for his fall more than for his death; but will the public make or regard any such distinction as that 3 T have no words by which 14 848; Scott, 14.931. to express the scorn, disgust and contempt which I feel in the contemplation of such moral supidity or such unmanly weakness; such men of putty in pantaloons, who can denounce villany at a safe distance. but quail before it when called upon to face it at their

I never heard of any public display to commem I never heard of any public display to commemorate the patriotism of Benedict Arnold before his tresson, 44,569; Hale, 28,023; Webster, 1,670; Broome, 165 at the same time condemning his fault; nor have I heard Judas Iscariot ever referred to approvingly, on account of his good character before he betrayed his master, notwith-tanding his repentance. Men do not william and Ellen Craft.—Knowing the warm feeling of sympathy which our anti-slavery readers cherish towards these fugitives from the 'peculiar institution' of America, we are assured they will learn with pleasure, that on the 22d ult. William and Ellen Craft were gladdened by the birth of their first free-born astonished, if they mourned with all the sincerity of hopeless grief, because he did not triumph against Omnipotence.

These manifestations are not the expression of sorrow for the death of Webster, so much as they are of henor and approval of his conduct, not excepting his

Anti-Slavery Lectures.—William Wells Brown, the fugitive from American slavery, has begun his winter times one crime, but a mere error of judgment, of less consequence than a mistake about a bank or a tariff. They honor him because he did as they were willing he should do, and as they would do themselves, provided they believed the measure would pay, and they feel a real grief because it was not auccessful; liver his lectures at several Mechanics' Institutions.—

Init. Anti-Slavery Lectures.—William Wells Brown, the fugitive from American slavery, has begun his winter circuit of anti-slavery lecturing; detailing his personal experience of slavery for the first twenty years of his life, and illustrating the subject by a series of paintings. He has been, by invitation, to Croydon, Mitcham, and Dorking, and has addressed crowded audiences in those places. He is engaged also to deliver his lectures at several Mechanics' Institutions.—

Init. Init.** Init.** This.** they feel a real grief because it was not successful; or, if this view of the case is not a true one, then all

are on me not the earnest insertion. The LEN. It fell March (the local and dition, as follows—the beat Foster in New Hampshire appears to tioned. A friend suggested an addition, as follows—the beat forms of the least to the le 'And the name of the star is Wormwood, and the coffi

third part of the waters became wormwood; and many men died of the waters, because they were made bitter.' Rev. 8: 11.

The French nation, after having declared, . There no God, and death is an eternal sleep,' deified Vol taire. The American people have long since deified Daniel Webster, and declared him the god-like upon whose brow rested the thunder of Jupiter, and they now worship before the idol, and proclaim 'there is no higher law.' 'Prophets prophesy falsely,' and the priesthood offer incense upon the altar, and the ' neo ple love to have it so,' shouting, 'there is no God but slavery, and Daniel is his prophet.' Verily, if there dissolution. It has just received such a drubbing of if they do not find it, then there is no God, and at the polls as was never administered to any other all things happen by chance. But if there be a God years; its great leaders, Clay and Webster, have been of wisdom, justice and truth, then we to this nation as unto those which once were, but whose glory ha now nobody to rally under, the principles it used to them that now dwell on the earth. 'Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?" D. S. G.

We copy the following from the last number of such an explanation from our friend Foster as he may feel disposed to give. The paragraph from the Fitchburg News was copied into the Liberator during our absence, and it has escaped our notice until now. We been misunderstood by the News. But we give the

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN? In the Liberator of October 29th we find the fol

lowing article, cut from the Fitchburg News: · Daniel Foster has been lecturing in town, twice on slavery, and once on intemperance. His lectures, as usual, were powerful appeals to the moral sense of the people, and will do much good. We are glad to find that the agents of the anti-slavery society are leaving the little party differences out of their Jectures, and use their powers and influence entirely against the common enemy. No better compaign lecturers are in the field than these agents, if their efforts here are a sample of their usual course, and we trust that every friend of freedom will give them a welcome. There Judge Paine's decision, giving freedom to eight Virginia chattels who had been brought into the State of New-York, has proved exceedingly Paine ful to that pious sheet, the Journal of Commerce. It is dreadfully soured at the result of Mr. Lemmon's mixing in among the Gothamites with his family and 'domestic and hope to see every Garrison abolitionist vote for Horace Mann. Similar, also, we judge, are the feelings of Lucy Stone and also, we judge, are the feelings of Lucy Stone and the control of this fail, from persons who have not voted before for

itor's sanctum, how 'our Southern brethren' would And these closing sentences go out in the coltor's sanctum, how 'our Southern brethren' would be pleased—how the edifying spectacle of a regular traffic in men, women, and children would delight 'Ir. Hallock's eyes in the midst of this wicked and perverse generation—and, more than all, what a hartage of the Editor's absence, steal a place which it tage of the Editor's absence, steal a place which it tage of the Editor's absence, steal a place which it vest of advertising patronage he would reap from the sales of his fellow-Christians, perhaps daily announced in mammoth type in his column!

But, seriously, what do the Journal and other Hunker papers mean by agitating in regard to slavery? ogether, viz., the blood and sweat of Ham's descend- at the same time be true to the slave, to say nothing raise a demand for immense quantities more of the costly cement aforesaid?

It seems to me that if the doughfaces want 'peace and quietness' on a 'delicate subject,' they might

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR PRESIDENT. Whole number of votes, 129,128 WHIG TICKET. Robert C. Winthrop, 52.683 George Bliss, DEMOCRATIC TICKET. Charles G. Greene, James S. Whitney, FREE SOIL TICKET. Stephen C. Phillips, 28,023

WEBSTER TICKET. Pliny Cutler, Edward A. Newton, 1,668 NATIVE AMERICAN TICKET. Edward A. Vose, James S. Farwell, 164 SCATTERING. Charles C. Hazewell, Charles L. Woodbury, 1003 252 Charles A. Green, Daniel C. Barker,

111

The thirteen Whig candidates having the highes number of votes were declared to be elected, and cer number of votes were neclared to be elected, and cer-tificates were issued in pursuance thereof. They will meet in the Senate Chamber, on the 30th of Novem-Some say, they do not honor, this day, the apostate State on Wednesday, the first day of December, of March 7th, 1850, but the Daniel Webster of for- agreeably to the law of the United States.

The nine counties in Northern Ohio, entitled Western Reserve, gave Hale 13,440; Pierce,

ws :- Scott, 23,173; Pierce, 13,044; Hale, 8,621; Scott's majority over all. 508. Connecticut .- The official vote is as follows : Pierce

33,249; Scott, 30,359; Hale, 3.160; Scattering, 12 The total vote is 66,780, and Pierce's plurality, 2,890

North Carolina .- Pierce and King, 39,764; Scot and Graham, 39,161. Pierce's majority, 603. . William and Ellen Craft .- Knowing the warm feel

henor and approval of his conduct, not excepting his Anti-Slavery Lectures .- William Wells Brown, th

their pretensions are hollow, false and hypocritical.

In one of the most public places to-day, a banner is displayed, bearing the following inscription:

'I STILL LIVE.'

'How little is there of the great and good which can die! To their country they yet live, and live for ever.'

DANIEL Webster.

Another banner reads thus—'A * HAS FALLEN.' It fell March 7th, 1850; but that is not mentioned. A friend suggested an addition, as follows—

The David of Webster.

LEN.' It fell March 7th, 1850; but that is not mentioned. A friend suggested an addition, as follows—

The David of March 2th and the distance of Lewis W. Palne, who suffered imprisonment six years in Georgia, for the crime of aiding the escape of a fellow-man from that State, after he had fled from slavery. Written by himself. Second edition. Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston.

Here is another impressive illustration of the Austrianism of America in its practical working, and we commend it to all who would more fully understand it, and aid a deeply injured victim of its vengeance. The pamphlet is well printed, 88 pp., and will well repay the purchase.

An Honest Freesoiler.—The Fitchburg Reveille states that in balloting for Representatives in that town, a Freesoiler, who seemed not to have lost his conscience, threw the following, instead of the regular ticket:

'The Coalition and its Leaders-a Band of Demi gogues of the Garrison Tribe, without principle of Moral Courage. Wo to them—a curse to any Com

its sanctity and binding force, and so are nullities per se. This is a momentous doctrine, and if, as we believe, founded in truth, its very utterance from a high moral eminence must strike a blow of no mean force on the forehead of the monster.—Free Democrat.

When the returns are complete, their analysis will be an instructive study. If it does not appear from the investigation, that Whig victories are not to be soon on pro-slavery platforms, we will confess ourselves in egre-

The New York papers are mostly filled with an account of the obsequies of Mr. Webster. The procession was very large. Every military company turned out with full ranks, and numbered about 6,000. The New England Society turned out in large numbers, as did various democratic associations and other societies. The funeral car was drawn by eight gray horses caparisoned in black, and led by black grooms. A superb canopy of crape above the platform partially concealed a bust of the deceased statesman. The oracle of the Liberator and the daily papers.

We have learned with much regret, that our friends in Norfolk and Plymouth counties—and very probably in other places—have been lately imposed upon by a man calling himself — , representing himself to be a fugitive slave seeking to remove his family to Canada, and making use of the names of The New York papers are mostly filled with an

The funeral obsequies in honor of Mr. Webster took place in Portland on Thursday of last week.

The eulogy was pronounced by Dr. Woods, of Bowdoin College, and was an able and interesting performance, occupying an hour and a half in the delive-

Webster Obsequies — The ceremonies attendant upon the funeral obsequies of Mr. Webster will take place in Boston on the 30th inst. The committee of arrangements have announced their intention to invite no military bodies or societies to join in the procession, but to leave the matter entirely to their own volition. The procession, be it large or small, is to be entirely bloods of that tribe, but none of full blood. The deceased, many years since, married with a colored deceased, many years since, married with a colored deceased.

at Lancaster, in that State, on the morning of the 19th inst.

Short Passage.—The clipper ship Tornado, Captain Mumiord, arrived at New York a few days since, in 98 days from San Francisco, having made the passage from about one thousand miles west of Cape Horn under jury mast, having lost her bowsprit and foremast in a whirlwind.

Let The Governor and Council have ordered new elections for Congress in the nine vacant districts, or the second Monday of December next. At that elections, a plurality only is necessary to a choice.

Four Men Smothered to Death. Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Worcester County House, by must in a whirlwind.

The Tracetter has seen eighteen different and rival editions of Uncle Tom's Cabin, printed in Eng-land. Some of them were very handsomely printed, illustrated and bound; others were in cheap pamphlets; and there were two or three pocket edit Fatal Result of Folly .- An interesting little girl of

ten years of age, in Nashua, N. H., was so badly frightened recently by a man disguised in a mask, at a window she was passing, that an affection of the brain ensued, of which she died.

Supposed Less of Fifteen Lives .- The schooner Live-

ly, of Fairhaven, before reported fallen in with, bottom up, in lat. 33 N., long. 67 W., bad, when she sailed from New Bedford, a crew of fifteen persons, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

has been made for Mr. Lemmon, being the price at the sounds when he wants to draw an audience. He which he valued his slaves, set free by the decision of cluitar, under the Constitution, a right to blow his

To It is stated that Mr. J. Knowles, of Trenton, New Jersey, has discovered a process for converting flux from its crude state into what is commonly called flax cotton, in a very few hours, and at a trifling ex-

Brave Men .- The twenty-four Republicans, recently shot at Sinagaglia by order of the Pope, went to the place of execution shouting the name of Mazzini, and singing the Marzellaise.

There are five papers published, devoted exclusively to spiritual rappings:-The Spirit Messenger, the Star of Truth. the Shekinah, the Spiritual Telegraph, and the Sight from the Spirit World. Mat hew Hale Smith, of the rum organ of Bos-

ton, says that gentlemen who turn short corners are very likely to upset their vehicles. No man has more frequently tested the truthfulness of this state-ment than Matthew. We must allow him to be judge of these sudden summersets, for Matthew is good at ground and lotty tumbling. If he can't turn a short corner, who can?—Watchman.

A public meeting was held at London, on the evening of Nov. 1st, for the purpose, as expressed in the bills, of sympathizing with and aiding the foreign refugees at present in the metropolis. The meeting is noticeable from the circumstance that letters were read from Kossuth, approving of the objects of the meeting, and from Mazzini and Louis Blanc opposing them.

TNINETEENTH 5 NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The above was voted, not by a Freesoiler, but by a Whig, and, moreover, the sentiment was taken entire from the Reveille.—Fitchburg News. The Managers of the N tional Anti-Slavery Bazani

The supply of articles from our friends abroad will Gerrit Smith for Congress.—Of one thing we are sure—he goes in the power of truth. He goes to take equal in variety and beauty those of any previous ground which has never yet, to our knowledge, been taken in our National Legislature, to wit,—that the laws which recognise and regulate slavery are necessarily destinate of the control o equally mindful of its need and their own duty. We beg abolitionists throughout the whole country to contribute in the same manner as if the Bazaar rehigh lied entirely upon their efforts, wholly irrespective of the expected help from Great Britain and France.

Societies or individuals, who may prefer to make The Whig Platform.—The Buffalo Express, a leading donations in money to the Bazara, in preference to Whig journal, the day after the Presidential election, manufactured sticles, are informed that it will be equally acceptable and duly acknowledged in the Ba-

We shall rely upon our friends as in former years for supplies of Cake, Fruit, Confectionary, Tes, Coffee, &c., for the Refreshment Table.

For a full advertisement of the Bazaar articles, we

is, unless duly certified by us in writing?

oluntary.

The following is the route of the Procession on the man named Semore Burr, and many of their children The following is the route of the Procession on the 30th inst., as announced by the Chief Marshal:

From head of School street, through Tremont to Boylston; Boylston to Piensant; Pleasant to Washington; Wushington to Oak; Oak to Harrison Avenue; Harrison Avenue to Beach; Beach to Lincoln; Lincoln to Summer; Winter, and Park to Beacon; Beacon to Joy; Joy to Mt. Vernon; Mount Vernon to Hancock; Hancock to Cambridge; agod 99 years.

coln; Lincoln to Summer; Summer, Winter, and Park to Beacon; Beacon to Joy; Joy to Mt. Vernon; Mount Vernon to Hancock: Hancock to Cambridge; Cambridge and Court to Sudbury; Sudbury across Haymarket square to Blackstone; Blackstone to Hanover; Hanover to Court and State to Commercial; Commercial and South Market to Fancuil Hail.

The New Hampshire Legislature, at Concord, have adjourned over till Tuesday next. Previous to adjourned over till Tuesday next. Previous to adjourned, a joint resolution was passed unanimous ly, to attend the Webster obsequies, and inviting Gen. Pierce to accompany them.

The Governor and Council have ordered nev

Four Men Smothered to Death. Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Worcester County House, by which four persons lost their lives by being smothered; the bodies were burned but slightly. The names of the parties were:—William O'Keith, an Irishman, aged 17, had been in the hospital since 1849. Thomas seum.

The Traveller has seen eighteen different and rival editions of Uncle Tom's Cabin, printed in England. Some of them were very bandsomely printed, illustrated and bound; others were in cheap pamph. Coroner, Gen. Day, held an inquest upon the bodies

Miss Millard A. Spafford, a talented young ady of Ciucinnati, is to deliver a course of lectures on woman's rights, in New York, this winter.

Man Killed in Mansfield .- The dead body of a man evidently about 30 years old, was found by the rail-road track, near the Mansfield depot, Boston & Provideath at Lansinburgh, N. Y., on Monday night, in their attempt to save some of the property in a storehouse adjoining the brush factory of John Bacon, which was destoyed by fire at the time.

received more money last week, from his 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' at the Museum, than he has taken any one week before since the Museum was opened.

Capt. Isaiah Rynders is a candidate for the The London Times of November 4th states New York. The Mirror says the born-burners object

that for the first time, perhaps, within man's memory, the population of Great British is rapidly diminishing. There were at least sixty thousand fewer people on the British isles on the 29th of September than there had been on the 14th of July.

Extreme Old Age.—There is an old man in Belgrade, on the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey, who has attained the enormous age of one hundred and secenty-two years. He is still in possession of all his faculties, and smokes his pipe regularly. Fifty years ago, be used to go out hunting with his grandson, and it is not quite one hundred years since he made his third marriage with a young girl of nineteen, whom he has outlived by forty-four years.

There are in New York 10,000 prostitutes, and An Apostolic Foremaner .- A curious genius, who An Apostonic Forevinner.—A curious germus, who over 15,000 thieves, of various grades, from assays to pickpockets and Peter Funks. Nearly all of the above wretches are known to the Police.

In New York, a voluntury contribution of \$5000 has been made for Mr. Lemmon, being the press.

Judge Paine.

The Hon. Rufus Choate having been invited by the officers of Partmouth College to deliver an address before them in commemoration of the life and services of Mr. Webster, has accepted the invitation, and fixed upon the fourth day of July next for the delivery of his discourse.

Sudden Death in the Pulpit.—Rev. James Calvert expired in the pulpit, while engaged in the performance of religious service, at Orton, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., a few evenings since. He was reading from the 15th chapter of St. Luke, and after uttering the words. I will arise and go to my —, exclaimed. O, my friends! fell down in the pulpit, and almost instantly expired.

EF The sum to be demanded from Parliament for the expenses of the Wellington funeral, is placed as high as £100,000.

Jonathan against the World.—According to the results of the propulation gives \$500 to each person.

Jonathan against the World.—According to the returns made to the Secretary of the Treasury a few months since, it appears that the steamboat tonnage connected with the American lakes exceeds that of Great Britain and all her dependencies. The steamers on Lake Eric alone measure more than all the steamboats in Europe, Asia and Africa, inclusive, provided you leave out those which belong to Great Britain.

Was not this a Dainty Dish to set before the King?—Whilst the King of Prussis and the Empress of Russis were at Coblentz, a butcher presented them with a sausage thirteen feet long, containing all sorts of sausage meat, and terminated with a pig's head. Their majestics laughed heartily at the strangeness of the gift, but kindly accepted it.

Frightful Accident.-The boiler of one of the loco notives on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad explod-ed on the morning of the 21st inst., instantly killing Israel Morgan, the engineer, and seriously wounding the fireman, Win. Cator. The engine and tender were blown to pieces, and several houses in the vicinity were riddled by the scattered fragments. A part of the road was also torn up.

Services of Colored Americans in the Wars of 1776 and 1812. By William C. Nell. Second Edition

gis, for the crime of aiding the escape of a fellow-man from that State, after he had fled from slavery. Written by himself. Second edition. Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston.'

Here is another impressive illustration of the Austrianism of America in its practical working, and we commend it to all who would more fully understand it, and aid a deeply injured victim of its vengeance. The pamphlet is well printed, 88 pp., and will well repay the purchase.

The Duke of Wellington is to be buried in four coffins—three of Spanish mahogany, and one of lead.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE DISCUSSION. The undersigned, solicitous for the advancement of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Salem, Ohio, or. Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 27th, 28th, and 29th of November instant, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AU.

27th, 28th, and 29th of November instant, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AU-THORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES.

This invitation is not given to any particular class of Philosophers, Theologlans or Thinkers, but is in good faith extended to all who feel an interest in the examination of the questions above stated. There are many who believe that a supernatural Revelation has been given to man; many others who deny this, and a large number who are afflicted with perplexing doubts—trembling between the silent skepticism of their reason and the fear of absolute denial. In issuing a call for a Convention, we have in view the correction of error, by which party soever entertained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

which party soever entertained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures have subserved an important end, and yet believe that their mission is nearly completed, and must be superseded by a new dispensation; some may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe them a perfect record of the Divine will to man—good in the past and for all time to come; and others still may deny the plenary inspiration of the Bible, disearding much of the Oid Testament, and receiving most or all of the New. Still, such diversity of opinion, instead of prejudicing the interest and good results which oughs to attend such a Convention, will rather tend to increase its interest and enhance its value to the cause of Truth.

Truth.

Doubtless, a free interchange of thought is the best mode of exciting inquiry and of arriving at the Truth.

'He who has a Truth, and keeps it, Keeps what not to him belongs; But performs a selfish action, And his fellow mortal wrongs.

We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this question, without distinction of sex, color, sect or party, to come together, that we may sit down like brethren in a communion before the altar of intellectual and ritual Freedom.

JOSEPH BARKER, Milwood, O. L. A. HINE, Cincinnati. THOMAS SHARP, Salem. WM. WATSON, Lowell. JOSEPH SMITH, New Brighton, Par MILO A. TOWNSEND, "SAMUEL BROOKE, Salem, O. T. D. TOMLINSON. SARAH McMILAN. M. R. ROBINSON, "MARY L. GILBERT, Marlboro'. HENRY C. WRIGHT. DAVID L. GALBREATH, N. Garden-LAURA BARNABY, Salem. HARRIET N. TORREY, Parkman. K. G. THOMAS, Marlboro, O. GEORGE PIERCE, Bart, Pa. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, M. L. V. BIERCE, Akron. O. WM. E. LUKENS, Putnam, O. CYRUS MERRIAM, "
BENJAMIN MACHINER, Zanesfield,
ABRAHAM ALLEN, Oakland. CATA W. ALLEN, "
JACOB WALTON, Adrian, Mich.
THOMAS CHANDLER, "
ELI NICHOLS, Walhonding, O. ORSON S. MURRAY. Fruit Hills. CHAS. K. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass. LOT HOLMES, Columbiana, O. WILSON S. THORN, Youngstown.

PRISONER'S FRIEND.

Boston, November 15, 1852. The office of the Prisoner's Friend has been removed to 130 Washington street. Those wishing to transact any business in relation to the Magazine, will please call at the above place.

NOTICE.

Is there any friend of the colored people who will give a home and instruction to a bright Cuban boy, some twelve years old, who has had some three years' common school teaching in New England F Address WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Nov. 12

NOTICE. Letters, &c. for Wendell Phillips should be addressed to him at Northampton, Mass.

THE LIPE OF REV. MARTIN CHENEY.

BY GEORGE T. DAY,

Present Pastor of the Olneyville Church. BOOK, with the above title, will be issued about A the first of January, 1853. It will contain a fine steel engraved Likeness of Mr. Chener, and about 450 pages 12mo, of letter press; and, besides other matter, will embrace full and specific accounts of his matter, will embrace full and specific accounts of his life and labors, copious extracts from his Auto-Biog-raphy, numerous Sketches and Sermons, Addresses, Essays, Speeches, &c., on a great variety of occasions and subjects: also, selections from the discourses and

testimonials occasioned by his death.

The work will be printed on good paper, with clear, bold type, done up in the best style of cloth binding, and will be sold, for cash, at \$1 per copy, payable

on delivery.

The above Work is published by the heirs of Mr.
CHENEY, according to a provision in his will; and they
have appointed DAVID R. WHITTEMORE to act as
Agent in securing subscribers for the work, to whom
applications for it are to be made.

Persons, desiring early copies of this book, can secure them by sending their names, by mail or otherwise, to the subscriber.

D. R. WHITTEMORE,

No. 6 Areade, Providence, R. I.

No. 6 Areade, Providence, R. I.

Services of Colored Americans IN THE WARS OF 1776 AND 1812. By WILLIAM C. NELL.

By William C. Nell.

SECOND edition, with an introduction by Wendell Phillips: contributions from Theodore Parker, John G. Whittier, and Parker Pullsbury; tributes by Lafayette. Kosciusko and Washington: with facts gleened from authentic military records, freside conversations, confirmed by oral and written testimonies of the late Judge Story, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Rev. J. W. C. Fennington, John Hancock, Gov. Eustis, Gen. Jackson, Hon. Tristram Burgess, Hon. Calvin Goddard, Hon. Charles Pinckney, etc. etc.

The first edition was favorably noticed by the New York Tribane, Rochester Daffy American, Liberator, Commonwealth, Boston Bee, Zion's Herald, Christian Watchman, Impartial Citizen, Essex Freeman, Frederick Douglass's Paper, and Salem Gazette.

Copy-right secured according to law.

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1y S. ROGERS, M. D.



From the Boston Commonwealth. SENSATIONS.

BY THE LYNN BARD. 'Tis a noble thing-is it not !-- when men, Who boast of their might and knowledge, Of the wealth they have gained, by sword and pen, And their morals in church and college ! Descend to enslave poor honest folks, Whom they should be proud of cherishing; Then flout their scorn, and crack their jokes, When the helpless and poor are perishing!

They have placed their foot upon human hearts! They have steeped the earth in sorrow! They will glory awhile in their damning arts, But O. remember the morrow! Is God with us, or is God with them? The God who scorns th' oppressor! Will not time their acts of wrong condemn. When awakens the great Redressor?

Go, talk to the pirate of midway seas, When the merchant vessel founders-Go, talk to the shark of the deep, when he sees The helpless sprats and flounders,-You may have some hope of a clam-shell boat, When it strikes on a midwave boulder; But no mercy expect from a Webster or Choate, When he pleads for the dark slaveholder!

They have banded together in villany, In their cold and scornful manner; Read their daring scrolls of blasphemy, Inscribed on every banner ! Ye shall not talk of the rights of man! Ye shall have no agitation! ' . We will silence the lip, and still the pen, In this great and mighty nation ! "

· We will stop your mouths and suppress your songs · We will have no free consulting Upon human rights or inhuman wrongs! Thus come their words insulting-'Ye shall not dare, as your fathers dared, To awaken from thraldom's slumbers, When the strong right arm of truth was bared, To free earth from all that encumbers!'

' Ye may not tear, in the cause of right, The prey from my hungry ravens! For though ye have in your power the might, Ye're a set of dastard cravens! We hold in our hands the government You are fools enough to give us! And we'll manage it still, to our hearts' content For the good of those who outlive us!

And thus their boasting in scorn is flung In the face of earth and heaven! While the blood from Slavery's heart is wrung, And souls to oppression given! But the day has dawned, and is rising fast,-Fit the theme for minstrel's story,-When oppression's reign shall to hell be cast, And earth be redeemed in its glory !

Then grant, good God, who approvest prayer, And hatest all wrong and oppression, Be thou with those who their breasts would bare, To free earth from all aggression! Be thou with those who would be with thee, Every mind from its bonds unchaining; Who would follow the footsteps of Liberty, Until right over might is reigning!

MY FATHER AND MOTHER ARE COM-ING TO-DAY.'

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE. My Father and Mother are coming to-day,-Thrilling and beautiful words are they; Do they not make you leap for joy? Do you not feel you're again a boy, With your curly head on your mother's breast, As she soothes you to your evening rest? Don't you see the butterfly on the wing, Don't you hear that same wild robin sing? Are you not again by the homestead hearth, Cracking your nuts and your jokes of mirth? Brothers and sisters, are not all there, Playing hide and seek round the old arm-chair Hark! is it fancy, or do you hear The cheerful hum of your mother dear, As she plies her needle to and fro, Darning the worn-out heel or toe ! And 'Don't, dear, don't,'-so loving and mild Comes its notes again to the wayward child?

. My Father and Mother are coming to-day'-Thrilling and beautiful words are they: Do they not make your manhood seem Like a half-sleeping, shadowy dream, Taking you back to the days of youth, Listening to Father's words of truth, When hurrying away from native land, With trunk well strapped and hat in hand, Patting the floor with a restless toe, As words of counsel came strong and slow, Bidding, with tremulous voice, Beware, The paths of vice and the tempter's snare? And you almost feel that farewell tear Chased away by a smile at the old man's fear; But many a lesson you've learned, I ken,

' Father and Mother are coming to-day'-Would that I these thrilling words could say; My Father and Mother will come no more, To visit their child as in days of yore: . Side by side they have slumbered for many a year, I think of them oft with a filial tear. But a voice ever whispers, 'Oh! weep not thou!' In the spirit land they are waiting now. Go, do thy duty with cheerful heart, That when from life's loves thou'rt call'd to part, Thy soul in triumph may calmly say-· I'm going to Father and Mother to-day.'

That ve dreamed not of in your youth-pride then.

CHEERPULNESS.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. I think we are too ready with complaint In this fair world of God's. Had we no hope Indeed beyond the zenith and the scope Of you gray blank of sky, we might be fain To muse upon eternity's constraint Round our aspirant souls. But since the scope Must widen early, is it well to droop For a few days consumed in loss and taint? O! pusillanimous Heart, be comforted; And, like a cheerful traveller, take the road, Singing beside the hedge. What if the bread Re bitter in thine inn, and thou unshed To meet the flints? At least it may be said, Because the way is short, I thank thee, God!

NOVEMBER.

Sullen by fits, unloved of all the year, Forlorn November glooms upon the world, Wraps his chill feet among the leaflets sere, And hails aloft the banner'd clouds unfurl'd! No more the sun, with Midas power supreme, Holds a proud court o'er Autumn's yellow vales Denuded lands now crave each scanty gleam; Hush'd are the rills, and hush'd the nightingales, Dumb, as in fear, the old earth's tuneful bands-Dead the sweet flowers !- and dying, day by day, Glad Nature's smile! Like Niobe she stands, Her warm life ebbing in a mist of sighs, Her tears congealing in her rueful eye, Her garments blanch'd, and in her heart decay !

PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. JOS. BARKER IN REPLY TO E. WILSON. [CONCLUDED.]

F W.-Your class of men has not yet produc many martyrs.

J. B .- More than yours, I imagine. All the martyrs in the world came from the advocates of unpopular doctrines, the opponents of old errors, the reformers of institutions and manners. It is foolish to talk men are always martyrs. They are martyrs now. They are persecuted all their life through. At times, they are even imprisoned and put to death; and in all for such conduct? cases, they are hated, deserted and slandered. A man who could get ten thousand dollars a year for looks and calumny for uniting with our class.

E. W .- It would be a poor thing to be a martyr for they know not what.

J. B .- It would.

E. IV .- No promise on which they can rely; no support but the vagaries of their own imagination.

J. B .- Still we are martyrs. What kind of men must we be ! - for how great and godlike must be our virtue, if, without a promise to cheer us, or a miracle to strengthen us, we can still brave the hate, the wrath, the abuse, and the violence of our opponents! You will not find such virtue in all the sectarian Israel. But all our views you call ' vagaries of our own imaginations.' I answer, 1. People can suffer and for great truths. Both Christians and anti-Christians have died for vagaries of their imaginations. 2. I suppose it would be as easy for us to call your opinions bad names, as it is for you to call ours bad names, provided we found ourselves unable to refute them, or could persuade ourselves that bad names were good and honest arguments.

E. W .- The great Magyar has not discovered that the Bible is an obstacle in the way of annihilating Eu-

ropean tyranny. J. B .- Where is your proof? You cannot tell what the great Magyar thinks from what he says, as you yourself have had good means of knowing. Besides, the great Magyar is as fallible as most other people. I could give you the names of men as likely to know, and as likely to speak what they think, as the great er? Do you know how important the points on Magyar, who say that the Bible is an obstacle to the which they differ? Do you know how widely the annihilation of tyranny.

E. W .- You represent Cromwell, Hampden, Milton, &c., as condemned by Scripture for resisting their ru-

J. B .- I do; and the representation is true. For the Scripture says, 'Whosoever resisteth the power, Bible, and the claims of the different translations, inresisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.' Rom. 13:2. E. W .- Why, those men considered the Bible the palladium of their liberty; and that it taught the equality of the human family. ers in the divine authority of the Bible. I do not

J. B .- That does not alter the case. The Bible is both for liberty and slavery, for equality and inequality, for resistance to tyrants and for non-resistance, for obedience to magistrates and for disobedience, for truth and for falsehood, for private judgment, and for submission and obedience to church rulers. It is difficult to say what it is not for. You have not proved that the Bible is not for fornication and adultery, when you have merely proved that it is for purity or celibacy: nor have you proved that it is not in favor of lying, when you have only proved that it is in to old ege, in proportion as his understanding and affavor of truth. It abounds in contradictions and in-

E. W .- In Cromwell's army, religion was exceedingly popular.

J. B .- One form of it. But religion has a thousand forms; and some of those forms suit rebels, and some suit tyrants. Some suit men of peace, and some suit men of war. Cromwell had one form; Charles had another, and Cromwell's army had a number more. Charles's form of religion made Charles denounce Cromwell as a rebel against God and his anointed; Cromwell's made him denounce Charles as a traitor; while some of the religions of the army made several of the soldiers denounce both of them as oppressors of God's people. Charles killed the rebels, the rebels

They differ about God. One says God is a man, killed Charles, and Cromwell killed the levellers; and all had the Bible on their side. One part justified Charles; another Cromwell, and another the levellers, voluntary actions. One says God is three persons; and other parts justified a hundred other forms of religion and policy.

E. W .- Cromwell expounded the Scriptures to his

levellers expounded them to each other, and the fifth them all; and they all found encouragement in them One says God died; another says it is impossible

E. W .- Kossuth professes to be a firm believer in

J. B -And he gave unqualified praise to American statesmen and American institutions, though he knew of the existence of slavery. Either, therefore, he believed slavery to be good and scriptural, or told lies. In either case, his word is not good for much.

E. W .- The observance of this rule- 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you. do ve even so to them,' would banish all oppression

J. B .- And the observance of these rules- Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers,' . Obey magistrates,' . Obey every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake,' 'Obey them that have the rule over you,' would make oppression universal and eternal.

E. W .- Christianity ever sympathises with the oppressed and down-trodden, end gives oppressors no quarter.

J. B .- It depends on what you call Christianity. Some things called Christianity, -some things taught in the New Testament, are in favor of the tyrants. the plunderers and the destroyers of men, require the oppressed and plundered not to resist them,-charge those who resist them with resisting God, and threaten them with damnation,-and even go so far as to utter the gross, the palpable, the barefaced and insolent falsehoods, that ' rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil'; - do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same.' Rom. 13:1-7.

E. W .- People who wish to play the tyrant always wish to exclude the Bible from their victims.

J. B .- Yet, at the same time, they quote it to justify their tyranny. The tyrant knows that some portions of the Bible teach resistance to tyrants, and that therefore he wishes to keep the Bible in his own keep them abject, submissive and obedient.

to please the different schools of anti-Bible Divines. one to please the different schools of pro-Bible Di- to hold fellowship with unbelievers, to marry me translating Bibles, there has been no end; yet the different schools of pro-Bible Divines are as far from think it wrong to laugh, while others think laughin being pleased with any of them as ever. We have good both for the body and the soul. Some think i King James's translation, John Wesley's, Dr. Boothrayd's, Dr. Conquest's, Mr. Wellbeloved's, R. Wat. proper to work on Sunday as on Monday. And so son's, A. Clarke's, J. Taylor's, Mr. Sharp's, Mr. Belsham's, or the New Version, A. Campbell's, and num- ble-believer's standard is his own idea of what th bera more; yet the different schools of Bibliolatrous Bible enjoins; and every Bible-believer's idea of what divines are quite at odds respecting their merits, the Bible enjoins is different from the idea of ever-They cannot even agree as to which Greek New Testament or Hebrew Old Testament is best. Nor esn they agree as to the merits of the Greek and Hebrew manuscripts from which the Bibles are made or compiled. And what is of equal importance, they cannot

The Liberator. agree as to the meaning of any of the Bibles. They differ endlessly both as to what God has spoken, and as to what God means by what they suppose him to have spoken. And none of them have any thing which they can give you as God's word, but their own imperfect and fallible ideas of what they conceive to be the meaning of certain doubtful translations, or o certain doubtful readings of certain doubtful and discordant Greek and Hebrew books or manuscripts E. W .- You charge Jesus Christ with teaching of approving gross immoralities.

J. B .- Will you never cease to charge me falsely With my words in print before you, and with eyes to of men being martyrs for popular opinions. Our class of though tender rebukes in the Bugle in your mind, will you still percist in belying me? Will God thank you

E. W .- Your intention, in charging Christ with considering slavery lawful, is to charge him with conjoining your class of men, gets only frowns, black sidering lying, treason, highway robbery, fornication, adultery, thieving and murder to be lawful.

J. B .- Well; you have done your worst now, un less a Bible-believing woman's worst is worse than I am able to conceive. You little know how you tempt me to speak harshly in return. You do not even seem to consider how harshly truth would warrant me in speaking. I can hardly refrain from quoting certain passages of Scripture which your conduct brings to my mind. But I will try to resist the temptation a little longer. No one can try a man's patience like a certain class of women, but I must try to endure to the end. Instead of indulging my resentment, I will turn aside to your readers and say, Ladies and Gentlemen : the thought that Jesus taught or approvimaginations.' I answer, 1. People can suffer and die for the vagaries of their imaginations as well as is impossible, therefore, that it can ever have fallen from my lips or my pen.' I look on Jesus as one of the most beautiful of men. I feel towards him a love indescribable. That he was free from error or moral imperfection, I do not believe. An absolutely perfect man may be dreamed of and talked of, but not seen. But to charge him with teaching or approving gross immoralities could hardly enter the mind of a man, whether sane or insane.

E. W .- It is discouraging to see the discrepancy in the opinions of anti-Bible men.

J. B .- And is it not discouraging to see the discrepancy in the opinions of pro-Bible men? Do you ow how many sects there are among the believer in the divine authority of the Bible? Do you know on how many points these seets differ from each othpriests and members of each sect differ among themselves? Do you know how they quarrel, and belie each other, and excommunicate, curse, and damn each other? Do you know how seriously they differ about the number of books there ought to be in the terpretations, manuscripts, and various readings of each different book? Why, it would take a book a hundred times as big as the Bible to give only a bare catalogue of the differences of opinion among believ-

present or the future, on which believers in the Bible do not differ. E. W .- H. C. Wright, D. Foster and J. Barker have all different ideas of God.

know a point, either great or small, either referring

to God or man, - to truth or duty, - to the past, the

J. B .- And so have all the men and women or earth, Elizabeth Wilson and her husband not excepted. And, more than that, every man on earth is continually changing his own ideas of God from childhood fections unfold themselves. As God has not, in his universe, two trees, two flowers, or even two leaves. exactly alike, so neither has he two children, in all his countless off-pring, that carry in their hearts exactly the same idea or mental image of him.

E. W .- What would please your God, would not please H. C. Wright's.

J. B .- And what would please yours, would not please your neighbor's or your fellow Christians. E. W .- Bible men do differ in opinion, but not rad-

ically and essentially. J. B .- Then there are no radical or essential differ ences. For there is not a subject on which they do not differ, and on which they do not differ widely. another that he is a spirit. One that he foreknew all things; another, that he cannot foreknow men's another, that he is but one; and another, that he is no person at all. One says God visits the iniquities of fathers on their children, even dooming all mankind to labor and death for the sin of one; another J. B.—And Charles expounded them to his son, ty of the father, or the father to bear the iniquity of the son. One tells you that Jesus is God; another, monarchy men to their comrades, and the Quakers to that he is simply a man; another, that he is both. One says little children are born utterly depraved, and under God's wrath and curse, and justly liable to damnation; another, that they are born pure as angels, under God's smile and blessing, and that of such is the kingdom of heaven. One believes that the wicked will all be destroyed; another, that they will live for ever in fire and brimstone; and another, that the wicked and the righteous will all be saved. And so onward without end. I could myself give you a thousand points, all deemed radical and essential by certain Bible-believers themselves, on which Bible-believers differ. But we have said enough on this head. But if the points on which Bible men differ are not radical and essential, why do they expel each other for their differences, and even doom each other to eternal damnation for them?

E. W .- Anti-Bible men's standards of duty are an

J. B .- And pro-Bible men's rules of duty are an tagonistical. One thinks he may cat all things; another cateth only herbs. Some think it wrong to eat blood, or even flesh, eggs, butter or cheese; while others think it right to eat all these things. One thinks it right to hang murderers, and kill their national enemies; another believes it wrong to resist evil. One thinks it wrong to swear; another thinks it right. One thinks it wrong to own houses and land; another thinks it wrong to be without then when he can get them. One thinks it wrong to lay up for himself treasure on earth; another thinks he is worse than an infidel who neglects to do so. One thinks a community of property binding on Chris tians; another thinks it best for each one to hold and administer his own. One thinks it right to hold slaves another thinks it the sum of all villanies. One thinks it right to resist tyrannical rulers; another thinks that the oppressed might stumble on those portions, and he that resisteth the ruling power, resisteth the ordi nance of God, and shall receive to himself damnation hands. But tyrants generally hire men to preach One thinks it right to drink wine and strong drink ; other parts of the Bible to their subjects and slaves, to another thinks it a sin to do so. One thinks it righ to dance, to fiddle, to sing songs of love and humor E. W .- It would be impossible to make a Bible to play at cards, chess, drafts, dominoes, backgammon cribbage, nine-pins, cricket, bowls, to hunt and sport. J. B .- And as impossible either to make or to find to attend theatres and balls, to mix with the world Of making Bibles, and translating and re. and women of the world; while others believe all these things to be wrong, and even damnable. Som wrong to work on the Sunday; others think it as in a thousand things. In truth, every consistent Biother Bible-believer.

E. W .- All Bible men believe in the same God and in the same attributes.

J. B .- Every one acquainted with the creeds of the ifferent sects of Bible men knows better. The Sweparts, and affections; others regard this as a heresy. The God of the Calvinist and the God of the Universalist are quite different beings. The God of the Orthodox Trinitarian and of the heterodox Unitarian are as different. The Bible itself presents a variety of walking and talking, and dwelling in temples made with hands, and others of them as filling heaven and earth, and having need of nothing. One it represents as a partial God, another as a universal Father. One as a man of war; another as a God of peace. One it represents as talking to a man at one time, face to face; at another, refusing to show any thing but his hinder parts; another it speaks of whom no man has seen or can see. One it represents as hating one man and loving another, even before they were born, or E. W .-- We do most affectionately admonish you, had done either good or evil; another it represents as Joseph Barker, to beware of what you are doing-regood to all, and speaks of his tender mercies as over frain from waging war against the Bible, lest haply all his works. One it represents as directing one part you be found to fight against God. of mankind to exterminate other parts of mankind; J. B - We admonish you, Elizabeth Wilson, but the writings or traditions of the Pagans.

the Bible does not present?

you may not find a match in the Bible?

ter in which they could place confidence,-if they treat some of them, for all the world. were left to act according to the dictates of their own tions, instincts and consciences, they would soon have withstood the investigation of the enlightened ages as many gods, with different attributes, as are repre- through which it has passed. sented in the heathen mythology, and they would have J. B .- I suppose the Turk would say the same o

too. You talk as if you had got a FINAL ARBITER, in fate which you can place confidence; and a settled moral E. W .- You cannot defeat the Anti-Slavery cause. by false and perjured ecclesiastics ; a work with which where. every sect in Europe and America finds fault ? Is it E. W -- It is of God, and will ultimately prevail bles that you find your final arbiter and settled moral shall never be fulfilled. standard? But even these are the work of men, and E. W .- That your principles will have a tendency, ral Greek and Hebrew Bibles, compiled from various there is no doubt. manuscripts, all differing from each other, and all of J. B .- O yes, there are many doubts. Many think them imperfect. It cannot be here. Besides, how my principles will even further the cause. few can read Greek and Hebrew! Not one in a hun- E. W .- Your principles and position will have truth, no man living can understand them thorough- of some of the laurels it has so deservedly won. ly. The opinions of scholars about the meaning of J. B .- I hope not. I am not an agent of the Socie man's flee, which, when the man put his finger on it, of the Anti-Slavery cause, cannot harm it much. was not there. If ever that illustration fitted a case, E. W .- No man has ever got any honor to himself, standard. You put your finger on it a dozen times, by assailing the Scriptures. Bible, 'King James's Bible,' Coverdale's Bible, gained more honor, either to himself, or to the associa-Wesley's Bible, 'the French Bible,' the Catholic tion with which his name has been igined? Bible, 'the Protestant Bible,' or some one particular E. W .- Indeed, no infidel writer, to whom we have brew book, and as the Greek and Hebrew of this book | the love of truch, which instigates their attack. would have to be interpreted by men's own under- J. B .- It is too late, madem, to talk in that way.

special regard to the Lible. God, but as he reveals himself.

that, as a tree may be known by its fruit, and a man by his deeds, so God may be known by his works. noral attributes of God, without revelation.

good morals, and to introduce universal skepticism.

derstandings, affections, instincts and consciences, or del, worthy of God's wrath.

denborgians believe that God is a man, with body, nature. All who go out of themselves, to seek the! rule of their faith and conduct in old books, are infidels. Besides, men of sense and virtue, even if they believe the Bible to be divine, often take care not to believe or obey a single sentence of it, till they have so far modified it by translation, consultation of vari-Gods before us, some of them eating and drinking, our readings,, and private interpretation, as to bring it into harmony with what their own understandings, instincts, affections and consciences assure them is

E. W .- We do most affectionately-J. B .- You should say, angrily, bitterly, and con-

temptuously. E. W.-Admonish-

J. B .- You should say, abuse, misrepresent, and slander.

another it represents as urging all his children to live without any professions of great affection, to beware in peace. The Bible presents about as many different of what you are doing, in charging God with being the views of God, or, to use your own form of speech, author of a book that so fearfully blasphemes him, and presents about as many different Gods to our view, as in representing him as leaving nineteen-twentieths of his children without the means of knowing his cha-E. W .- What good ides of God have you which racter and his will, or of understanding their duty, their interests and their destiny. If you think your-J. B .- I cannot say. But what foolish or false, self prepared to answer to God for what you are doing, what childish or horrible, what black or blasphemous, you may depend upon it I consider myself prepared to what low or grovelling, what cruel or revolting idea answer to him for what I am doing. I am doing to of God did ever erring mortal entertain, for which God as I would wish God to do to me, if I were God, and he were Joseph Barker. I would not treat God as E. W .- If people were left without any final arbi- you treat him, nor would I treat his children as you

E. W .- If the Bible had been of men, it would anderstandings, the suggestions of their own affec- have come to naught long ago: it could not have

the Koran, the Parsee of his Zends, and the Hindoo of J. B .- Yet this is exactly the state in which God his Vedas and Shasters. They have all withstood the has seen fit to leave nineteen-twentieths of his chil- investigation of ages more or less enlightened, and dren. This is the state in which he left all his chil- none of them have come to naught. And none of dren for many generations. God cannot have the them are likely to come to naught, now. They are same horror of such a state as you have, or he would works which the world will not let die. They will have provided against it. He seems to think that the live as long as the Bible, I suppose, and the Bible will understandings, effections, instincts and consciences probably live as long as time endures. But neither which he has given men are sufficient for them, if the one nor the other will always be regarded, as they rightly used. God appears to consider that his crea- all are now regarded by vast multilles, as of divine tures have his law written on their hearts, or woven authority. The books may remain, but the foolish nointo their nature. Either the Bible cannot be so ne- tions respecting their supernatural origin and supercessary for men as you imagine, or God must be ex. human authority will pass away. They are passing ceedingly wanting in attention to his children's wel- away. Men of sense and honesty, when they examforc. Perhaps God is not so much troubled at differ- ine into the grounds of these notions, invariably give ences of opinion among men, as some of his anxious them up. What you miscall infidelity is increasing children are. Besi es, God must have been sadly dis- every where, more rapidly than ever. And the more appointed with respect to the effects of the Bible, if he believers in the Bible come out, as you have done, to expected it to bring all men to think alike about him- | defend their notions, the more rapidly still will it inself and his will; for if it has not increased men's dif- crease. Universal discussion of the notions you hold ferences of opinion, it has certainly not lessened them will be their downfall. Neither man nor woman can much, if it has lessened them at all. In our opinion, uphold them. The doctrine of the infallibility of the it has increased men's differences of opinion, and in Bible will follow the doctrine of the infallibility of the millions of cases, soured and embittered their tempers | Pope, and all who love the truth will rejoice in their

standard. Will you tell us where you have found J. B .- I shall not try. I shall do my best to aid it. them ? Is it in the common English translation, made I have aided it hereabouts, and I hope to aid it every-

in John Wesley's translation, the chief part of which J. B .- So I believe. The story about God or Noah even the Methodists, his followers, have allowed to cursing Canaan, and dooming him or his offspring to go out of print? Is it-no; it cannot be in any be servants of servants through all coming ages, I retranslation, for all translations are the work of erring gard as a fable. And the prophecy recorded in Isaiah men; and you might as well rely on your own under- 14: 1, 2, to the effect that the house of Israel should standing, as on the understanding of men as liable to possess the strangers for servants and handmaids, in err as yourself. Is it in the Greek and Hebrew Bi- the land of the Lord, I regard as an evil dream that

differ seriously among themselves. For there are seve- in some measure, to retard the Anti-Slavery cause,

dred. And fewer still can understand them. In tendency to divest the American Anti-Slavery Society

Greek and Hebrew words and phrases in the Bible ty, and the Society has always allowed men with such are endless. And they have no final arbiter in which views as mine to work with it. And the Society has they can place confidence, nor any settled literary not had much of a reputation for orthodoxy for many standard. They have Greek and Hebrew dictiona- years. Most of its orthodox supporters in Great Britries, but these differ from each other, and they are all ain and Ireland left it before I left England. Very the work of weak and erring, and in some cases of few people in Europe have helped the cause for some prejudiced and perjured men. You gave us, in one time past, except such as you call Infidels. And it is of yours, the vulgar illustration respecting the French- much the same in America. My advocacy, therefore,

it is the case of your final arbiter and settled moral or to any association to which he may have belonged,

and it is not there once. Or, rather, to leave your il- J. B .- There are some who do not seek the honor lustration to yourself, and to return to matters of simple fact, you have no such thing as a final arbiter, or settled moral standard. The Catholics may talk of a final arbiter with some appearance of truth; but Protestants cannot. Even their talk about the Bible, as Still, I could mention a man, who has got honor, both if it were some fixed and definite book, is not to be to himself and a large association, by assailing porjustified. There is no one book recognised by all Bib- tions of the Scriptures, and even by setting aside the liolators as the Bible. The Bible is not one, but whole, as of divine authority. I refer to one Jesus of many; nor is it the same, but endlessly various. And Nazareth. If the New Testament story be true, Jesus asif Bible people were honest and intelligent, they sailed portions of Scripture in his very first sermon on would, instead of talking about the Bible, begin to record, and at length set the whole entirely aside as a talk about some particular Bible, as the Breeches rule of life or an authoritative law. Yet who has

Catholic or Protestant Bible; or the Vulgate, or had access, is deserving of honor. They have never Septuagint, or some particular edition of the Vul- investigated the question with candor and honesty, gale or Septuagint; or some particular Greek and but have resorted to misrepresentation of the Bible, Hebrew Bible. For these are all called Bibles, yet and perverted its meaning, and given people reason to they are all widely different from each other. Be- say, that it is either ignorance of the Bible, or malice sides, as your final arbiter and your settled moral storethought, or a desire to show superior wisdom standard would, after all, be only a Greek and He- and independence of thought and expression, and not

standing, your Bible-believers would still have noth- People will judge for themselves which party shows ing but their own understandings, instincts, affections most signs of candor and honesty and love of truth and consciences to rely on. And it is a fact, that Bi- and which is most chargeable with misrepresentation, ble-believers differ as widely in translating and in- malice, ignorance and pride. They will see which terpreting their Bibles, as non-believers in the Bible writer keeps closest to his argument, and which is most do in framing opinious about God and duty, without prone to deal in rude, unmannerly personalities, discreditable insinuations, contemptuous sneers, and E. W.-We cannot know the essential character of threats of God's displeasure. Theo will see who justifies his views of the Scriptures by honest quotations J. B .- True; but if God does not reveal himself by from them, and who, instead of dealing with those his works, how does he reveal himself? To me it seems quotations, runs away from the question, and hides herself behind the great names of Newton, Locke and Milton. They will judge both our tempers and our E. W .- All is uncertainty and doubt, respecting the arguments, and their judgment will be just. Charges of ignorance, malice and pride, of hatred of God, ha J. B .- And if God should leave revelation to a tred of virtue, and hatred of truth; with solemn ad-Greek and Hebrew book, all would still be uncertain- monitions, pious horrors, estentatious prayers, and ty and doubt, unless we had, first, infallible transla- threats of heavenly vengeance, would have had more tors and interpreters of the book, and, secondly, infal- force some years ago, than they can have just ible understandings to take in and apply their trans- now. The times have changed. I am much mistaken, if one whom you call infidel, I mean your E. W .- The manifest tendency of infidelity is to countryman, Theodore Parker, does not obtain, render unstable the foundation of true religion and from competent judges, more credit for honesty and love of truth, and a better name for learning and J. B .- What is the tendency of decrying human knowledge, than all the advocates of Bible infaleason, human intellects, human affections, human libility in Europe or America. Already he is regardconscience,-and representing men as having no guide ed by numbers in Europe as one of the greatest of to truth and duty, no ground of certainty, but an old, men, and as one of the ablest of writers. There are indefinable, Greek and Hebrew book, known to but a not wanting those, even among the more thoughtful very small portion of mankind, many parts of which and literary, who place him first, and revere him as are unintelligible, and about the meaning of nearly their highest specimen of humanity. The greatest every other part of which there are, and are likely ever and best of men are reading his works with admirato be, innumerable different opinions? The worst unbe- tion and rapture, and rejoicing that so godlike a man lievers are those who cannot or will no 'elieve God has appeared to instruct and elevate their race. Yet when speaking in themselves, through they own un-

when speaking in his works at large; and the great- E. W .- Your objections to the Bible have been re est infidels are those who are unfaithful to their own futed over and over again.

J. B .- I have never lad the happing with any of these refutations. Perhaps, if I with them, I should not consider am inclined to believe, that if you had rea of any refutations of my objections, you we given me a few of them in your own let

In conclusion: I belong to no society that a belief in the divine authority of any Bible a on of membership. Your charge of inconsi fore, falls to the ground. As to all 'holy ments, and all truths of divine revelation them with all my soul. But I never speak of ble as a divine revelation, nor do I regard at mandments as holy. If the American Anti-s Society is built on the doctrine, that any one books called Bibles is of divine authority, it is in

E. W .- With prayers for your welfare, but porally and spiritually, we affectionately be

J. B .- I shall value your affectionate ly, and feel more grateful for your prayers, at manner of writing shall have so far impre enable me to believe that you are disposed me with common respect and fairness. There; jections to a little generosity, but I should like all

And now, friend Garrison, I leave you to disp of this long dialogue as you may think best, and w myself down once more,

Yours very respectfully and affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER



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